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The War Program

THE U. S. NAVY IN NORTH
AFRICAN WATERSBy VICE ADMIRAL H. KENT HEWITT, USN
Commander U. S. Naval Forces, Northwest
African Waters

DURING the past year, United States Naval Forces have participated in three gigantic amphibious operations in the Mediterranean Theatre.

The first of these, the landing in French Morocco on 8 November 1942, was the culmination of a movement from the United States. At the same time other U. S. Forces participated in landings on the Algerian coast. This latter operation was planned and mounted in the United Kingdom.

The other two amphibious operations, the invasion of the island of Sicily in July 1943 and the invasion of the European continent at Salerno, Italy, for the most part were mounted from bases established in North Africa.

From the initial landings in North Africa throughout the eventful year which followed, the United States Navy was establishing and operating bases along more than 1,500 miles of coastline extending roughly from Tunis on the East to Saff on the Atlantic coast of North Africa. These bases have maintained and trained thousands of men, warships and landing craft in preparation first for the Sicilian invasion and subsequently for the landings at Salerno.

When the command of United States Naval Forces, North African Waters, was established in February, 1943, there already were more than a dozen U. S. Naval bases of various sizes and importance, differing in degree according to their missions and geographical situations. These were to be the training areas for amphibious operations and the springboards from which the amphibious assaults on the enemy would be launched. Planning which had commenced in the United States and at Allied Force Headquarters with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief, Allied Armed Forces, continued with special reference to the campaign.

This planning, complicated to the highest degree, involved convoys and troops in the United States as well as those in North Africa. Many of the participating troops were engaged in the strenuous Tunisian campaign even as the planning went forward for other operations. Many of the troops taking part in the Tunisian campaign were moved from the battlefront with scarcely a pause to take part in rehearsals for loading into various types of landing craft for the assault on enemy beaches.

Both large ships and new types of craft with speeds ranging from five to twenty knots had to be loaded at widely separated points and timed to arrive at selected beaches in exact coordination with all other forces engaged in the landing operations.

All plans required coordination between the forces engaged. Outstanding cooperation and coordination were demonstrated during the campaign that re-

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Freeze of Promotions
In Regular Army Urged

A proposal to freeze for the duration of the war all permanent promotions in the Regular Army was laid before the Senate 16 Dec. by three members of Military Affairs Committee—Senators Wallgren, of Wash., Kilgore, of W. Va., and Truman, of Mo.

The three Senators presented a resolution, S. Res. 221, which if adopted by the Senate would bar all Regular Army promotions. The resolution would not require action by the House or the President.

The resolution provides:

"That during the period beginning on the date of the adoption of this resolution and ending on the date of the termination of hostilities in the present war, no nomination of any commissioned officer in the Regular Army for appointment to a permanent grade higher than the permanent grade held by him in the Regular Army on the date of such nomination shall be considered by the Senate, and any such nomination received by the Senate shall be returned by the Secretary to the President."

In commenting to a representative of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on the resolution as introduced, Senator Wallgren emphasized, at the very start, that the incident involving General Patton had nothing to do with its formulation. He asserted that the subject of the resolution had been discussed by the three Senators sponsoring it, and that all of them believe further permanent promotions should be held in abeyance until the close of the present wars, as the size of the Regular Army after they are over has not been determined.

He represented himself and the other Senators as regarding it necessary to get a true picture of the Regular Army set-up, and that this can be accomplished by bringing to a head the question of permanent promotions and holding hearings on the subject.

Senator Wallgren stated that promotions should be kept balanced in the war period. Asserting that the triumvirate of Senators does not oppose temporary promotions, he agreed that the question has come to a head partly by the plan to promote some officers "out of turn."

Senator Wallgren expressed himself as opposed to making the resolution retroactive, an idea that, he claims, has some backing in the committee.

Actually, all permanent promotions in the Regular Army have been to fill vacancies created by normal attrition or because of a small expansion program approved in 1939. In that year, an increase in antiaircraft defenses in Panama and an increase in the Air Corps were voted, and increases in these arms and corresponding increases in the service branches were to be spread out over a ten-year period.

The permanent promotion policy under which all branches of the Army, except Medical Department corps and the Chaplains Corps operate is laid down in the act of 13 June 1940. That act provides that officers above grade of brigadier general shall retire at age 64, that brigadier generals shall retire at age 62, and other

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Marine College Training

New instructions prescribing qualifications and quotas for selection of Marine Corps and Marine Corps Reserve personnel for the Navy College Training Program in 1944 have been issued by Marine Corps Headquarters.

The instructions, outlined in Letter of Instruction No. 605, rescind letters Nos. 388 and 466, effective with the selection of active duty enlisted personnel for the increment beginning college training on 1 March 1944.

Applicants for such training must be on active duty, be male citizens, be morally and physically qualified for commissions, be high school graduates preferably in the top half of their class, have a minimum of two years high school

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Order Infantry Promotions

Approximately 275,000 enlisted Infantrymen will be given promotions in recognition of the acknowledged hazards and responsibilities shouldered by the Infantry in combat.

"The increased grades," stated Lt. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, Deputy Chief of Staff, "will provide a more suitable reward as well as supply the means for more careful selection of non-commissioned combat leaders."

The units in which the promotions were ordered include the following:

Infantry Cannon Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Company; Infantry Battalion; Infantry Rifle Company; Infantry Heavy Weapons Company; Infantry Anti-tank Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Armored Infantry Battalion; Headquarters Company, Battalion; Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Glider Infantry Battalion; Glider Infantry Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Mountain Infantry Battalion; Mountain Infantry Company; Mountain Infantry Heavy Weapons Company; Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Ranger Battalion; Ranger Company.

The promotions, in the above categories, effective 13 Dec., call for pay increases ranging from \$48 to \$216 a year. The authorized one-grade advances in rank were ordered in War Department Circular 323, 13 Dec. 1943, the text of Section VIII of which is as follows:

Pending the publication of changes in existing Tables of Organization and Equipment, effective 15 December 1943, the following changes in noncommissioned officers and privates, first class, are authorized for the individuals in the Tables of Organization and Equipment as listed below:

1. Individuals—*a.* Platoon sergeant (651) increased from staff sergeant to technical sergeant.
- b.* Section leader (652) increased from sergeant to staff sergeant.
- c.* Squad leader (653) increased from corporal or sergeant to sergeant or staff sergeant respectively.
- d.* Battalion sergeant major increased from staff sergeant to technical sergeant.
- e.* Squad leader assistant (653) increased from corporal to sergeant.
- f.* One-half of privates increased to privates, first class.

2. Tables of Organization and Equipment.—*a.* Infantry Cannon Company, T/O & E 7-14.

b. (1) Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Infantry Battalion, T/O & E 7-16.
(2) Headquarters and Headquarters and Service Company, Infantry Battalion, Sep-

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Gen. Marshall to Stay
As Army Chief of Staff

General George C. Marshall is to remain as Chief of Staff of the United States Army and member of the personal staff of the President and of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and will not go to London in command of the forces which will establish the Second Front. Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell will continue as Chief of the Army Service Forces, and will not be assigned as Supply Officer of the European Armies.

These changes in plans do not mean there will be any delay in the second front. The time for that operation is definitely fixed and the schedule will be carried out as planned at Teheran.

There is a rumor that Lt. Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson or Sir Harold Alexander will be the Commander-in-Chief of the forces invading western Europe. The Mediterranean Area, which has been divided into western and eastern commands, is to be consolidated, and probably General Dwight Eisenhower, now Commander-in-Chief of the former, will be designated as the supreme leader and director of the operations in Italy and the Balkans, although there is a possibility that he may be given the overall command in London. The arrival of Lt. Gen. Patton in Cairo probably means that he is General Eisenhower's choice for direction of the Balkan operations to be inaugurated in that region.

The assignments noted above are the results of the long deliberations of the President and Prime Minister Churchill during the weeks they spent together in North Africa and the Near East. Undoubtedly figuring in their calculations were the matters of national pride and the reaction of their respective officer personnel, and on the part of the President also the strong opposition which developed from the publication of the report that General Marshall was to be relieved and given command of the Western Front Forces. This report was countered by a White House inspired dispatch that the General was to be made Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American Armies and continue as Chief of Staff and have General Eisenhower serve as Acting Chief of Staff. It became apparent, too, that the British public and the British officer personnel felt that as the western front invasion was to be launched from England, the Commander-in-Chief should be a British subject, a not unreasonable attitude. It is not known definitely who will be given this task, but the names most prominently mentioned, as stated above, are Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, who at present is in command of the British and American Forces in the Near East, and Sir Harold Alexander, Deputy Commander-in-Chief under General Eisenhower.

Involved in this matter, of course, is the feeling in the United States against placing American troops under British or any other foreign command. However, it is noted that as a result of General Eisenhower's tact and diplomacy, the most cordial feeling exists in the British and American forces within his area, and the display of like qualities by General Alexander is responsible for a similar

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U. S. Daily Press Views

The Teheran Conference

Des Moines Tribune—"It was not burdened down with a lot of boundary guarantees and treaties which might tie the Allies' hands and prevent the doing of necessary things later on."

San Francisco Chronicle—"After Teheran, against all expectation, the Allies in the European war say not a word of what they intend to do to Germany. They do proclaim their determination to destroy Germany's armed force, but nothing of what is to be done with Germany the nation."

Houston Chronicle—"The enemy themselves must realize by now that their defeat will be complete if they choose to fight to the end of their resources."

Birmingham News—"As the agreements reached in the Russian capital were so broad and basic in their nature, the Teheran meeting had before it, insofar as these general commitments were concerned, only a kind of formal ratification."

New York Times—"If the conference had done nothing more than bring Premier Stalin out of the seclusion of the Kremlin to meet Messrs. Roosevelt

and Churchill, who traveled thousands of hazardous miles to clasp hands with him, it would have accomplished much."

Washington Star—"Probably a world-wide audience hoped for more from this first meeting than was reasonable to expect."

Albuquerque Journal—"A major result of the conference is contained in the closing paragraph of the declaration, which says: 'We leave here friends in fact, spirit and purpose.'"

Los Angeles Times—"Like its Cairo predecessor, the declaration is obviously intended to conceal under broad, repetitive generalities what was actually accomplished in the way of specific plans formulated and agreed upon."

Spokane Spokesman-Review—"The language of the declaration was confident without bombast and carries the conviction of solidarity of views and sincere determination to implement them by coordinated military and harmonious political action."

Minneapolis Daily Times—"With Allied unity established, the complete crushing of Germany is as certain as tomorrow's dawn. The only question now relates to time."

Sioux Falls Daily Argus-Leader—"Common sense suggests that there may have been points of division in the conference. It is illogical to assume that Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin would see eye to eye in respect to the many military problems that were discussed at Teheran."

Wichita Beacon—"In no way can the Teheran agreement be classified in the category of mere threats."

Wilmington News—"Undoubtedly there will be peace offers following the Teheran conferences, as there were before they were held. The conferences have made it quite clear, however, that no offers can be accepted."

Kansas City Times—"All that is certain is that the Allies leave themselves free to deal with Germany in such a way as to prevent its again menacing the world with a third war in another generation."

St. Louis Star-Times—"It is easy to argue that the declaration of Teheran left much unsaid and said other things only by implication. It must be remembered that it was a relatively simple task to sketch the disposition of the Japanese Empire as was done at Cairo."

Freeze of Promotions

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officers shall retire at age 60.

The act provides for 705 permanent colonels. For the lower grades no limits are set, promotions being on length of service—from second lieutenant to first lieutenant after three years, to captain after 10 years to major after 17 years and to lieutenant colonel after 23 years.

Although there are no limits on the number in each grade, the total number of Regular officers and the number in each Arm and Service are controlled by law. Because two West Point classes were graduated in 1943, there is at present a Regular Army overstrength, but this is expected to be absorbed soon.

The Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard have no permanent promotions at this time. At the request of the Navy, legislation was passed last year which ended all permanent promotions until one year after the war, except for those officers already selected for promotion as of the effective date of the act, but who had not been actually promoted at that time.

Order Infantry Promotions

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arate, T/O & E 7-96.

c. Infantry Rifle Company, T/O & E 7-17.

d. Infantry Heavy Weapons Company, T/O & E 7-18.

e. Infantry Antitank Company, 57-mm Gun, T/O & E 7-19.

f. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, T/O & E 7-20.

g. Rifle Company, Armored Infantry Battalion, T/O & E 7-27.

h. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Light Infantry Battalion, T/O & E 7-70.

i. Light Infantry Rifle Company, T/O & E 7-77.

j. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Glider Infantry Battalion, T/O 7-56.

k. Glider Infantry Company, T/O 7-57.

l. Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, Mountain Infantry Battalion, T/O 7-136.

m. Mountain Infantry Rifle Company, T/O 7-137.

n. Mountain Infantry Heavy Weapons Company, T/O 7-138.

o. Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Ranger Battalion, T/D 7-1036.

p. Ranger Company, T/D 7-1037.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Lt. Comdr. B. W. Dunlop, USN, and Lt. (jg) N. F. Waters, USNR, awarded DFC for assisting in rescue of Flying Fortress Crew which crashed in Greenland last year.

Maj. J. W. Mitchell, Capt. R. T. Barber, Capt. B. F. Holmes, Capt. T. G. Lanphier, jr., and (posthumously) 1st Lt. R. K. Hine, Army pilots awarded Navy Crosses for services in Solomons.

Comdr. W. McC. Scaife, first Coast and Geodetic Survey officer to be decorated by Navy.

Gen. Marshall to Stay

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feeling in the Italian operations. It is to be assumed that whoever is Commander-in-Chief of the western European campaign, he will not attempt to brigade the different Armies he will direct. That is to say the Americans will continue under General Devers with Americans as commanders of the Armies he controls, British officers will be retained in command of British Armies, a Canadian Officer in command of the Canadian Army, and so on. It would seem that there should be a Commander-in-Chief for all of Europe, and an officer for this post may be named, but the gossip in Army circles is that supreme direction will remain in the hands of the President and Prime Minister, who will be in constant contact with Premier Stalin.

One direct effect of the change of plans will be upon the morale of the American Army. It was evident that with General Marshall in London as Chief of Staff as well as Commander-in-Chief the position of the Acting Chief of Staff would be most embarrassing. Decisions frequently must be made instantly, and while it is true there is the telephone to exchange views, yet conversation over it can be unscrupled, and thus would be revealed to the enemy many matters which should be kept in close secrecy.

To be considered also was the attitude of Congress, which would prefer to listen to the Chief of Staff rather than to one merely acting. It is believed General Marshall cordially acquiesced in his retention in Washington. He is a soldier, and obeys orders, but here he will have an influential voice in strategy throughout the world whereas, however glorified the title, he would be the local commander in Europe. By retaining General Somervell as Chief of the Army Service Force, the President again has expressed complete confidence in him and his capacity to handle the tremendous problems of delivering supplies to every theatre of the world. It was suggested that because of Congressional dissatisfaction with him he would go as supply officer under General Marshall, but it now appears he will remain in Washington to continue the work he has been doing, this to the satisfaction especially of the organization which he has built up.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 10 Dec. 1943

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Harold W. James, INF No. 45. Vacancies—None.

Last nomination to the grade of Col.—Edmund R. T. Ellis, QMC No. 52. Senior Lt. Col.—Robert W. Strong, CAV No. 53.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—George E. Bare, INF No. 200.

Last promotion to the grade of Maj.—Robert B. McCleave, INF No. 315.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Adrian L. Hoebeke, INF No. 298.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Francis M. Smith, INF No. 721.

Non-Promotion List—None.

Discusses Army Service Forces

Paying tribute to Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, for his work in equipping and supplying the Army, Representative D. Lane Powers, of N. J., told the House this week, that "Not only all America, but all free, fighting men everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to Lieutenant General Somervell and the officers and men who have made possible the triumph of American supply."

Mr. Powers, a member of the military subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, held the attention of the House for 20 minutes while he discussed the achievements of the A.S.F.

Text of his speech follows:

"The most significant statement that came out of the Teheran Conference was made one evening last week by Premier Stalin.

"It was a simple statement, calm, plain, and as direct as the man who made it. It contained neither boast nor threat. It pointed not to the future but to an accomplished fact.

"The marshal of the Red Army lifted his glass at dinner and drank a toast of gratitude to American supply. Without it, he asserted, 'the United Nations never could have won the war.'"

"In the midst of his great victory, Stalin was willing to share the credit with the millions of working Americans who made that victory possible. And he shared credit, at the same time, with that division of the American Army which many of us sometimes forget in our enthusiasm for front-line troops—the Army Service Forces.

"Without the brilliant planning, the skillful execution, the stupendous labor, the great daring of Army Service Forces, victory on the Russian front still would be a long way off. Not only the Russian front, but every front—American, British, Chinese, and French—is utterly dependent on this vast, world-circling organization.

"This is a war of battle lines, assembly lines, and supply lines, and the supply lines are the longest in history. Wherever our soldiers and the soldiers of our allies fight, the Army Service Forces supply them with all the ingredients of victory. There is an humble role. There is the labor and the drudgery. There is the task of getting the right number of the right men with the right amount of the right equipment to the right places at the right time. The field commander who makes an error of judgment and feels the battle turning against him may attack again and attain his victory. If the Army Service Forces make an error of judgment that results in too little or too late, defeat is inevitable.

"So, I say, let us give to these soldiers of supply and to their great, hard-working commander, the credit that is their due. Without detracting in the slightest from the splendid achievements of our air forces and ground forces, let us see to it that the service forces receive their share of homage, too.

"It is fitting that Premier Stalin should have chosen the old city of Teheran as the scene of his terse but all-important tribute to American supply.

For that ancient town for more than a year has been one of the most important bases in the world, a base established and operated by Army Service Forces. There, on the road to Russia, American skill, American determination, American industrial know-how and military genius have joined in formulating at least part of the pattern of victory.

"When the history of this war is written the importance of that base, halfway around the world, will assume its proper proportion. Teheran and the road and the railroad that pass through it have literally been the life line of the Red Army. And the job of pumping blood through that life line was the job of Army Service Forces. Premier Stalin attests the fact that it was a job well done.

"A year ago when the Russians were falling back and the Nazi Army was swarming across the steppes on its way to Moscow, a

vast portion of the Russian war industry was overrun and destroyed. Then it was that the American Army Service Forces quickly stepped in, as they have stepped in so many other theaters of war, and turned a rout to victory.

"Flocks of submarines prevented our sending munitions by the northern route to Russia's Arctic ports. The Black Sea ports were closed. Remaining open was one rocky, narrow road, 700 miles long, from Russia's southern border to the steaming ports at the upper end of the Persian Gulf. There were a few docks, a few cranes, a few warehouses down there on the gulf. A rusty railroad wound its uncertain way over mountains and deserts into the tropic heat of the gulf ports.

"If Russia were to remain in the war, Russia must have help. And this breathless, blistering far corner of the world was the only gate through which we could offer our aid.

"The Army Service Forces saw another need for taking the long chance and took it. There was no time for detailed plans or for thoughtful preparation. Maybe it would be impossible to open the line. Maybe the quantity of material that could be shipped over this long route was too small to save the situation. Maybe the difficulties were insurmountable. Maybe the plan would be expensive.

"Call the decision reckless if you will. The situation was so desperate that the only reckless decision was possible. There was no time to figure out in advance the thousand intangibles that could lead to failure or success. There was no time for anything except action; quick, decisive, all-out action. General Somervell and the Army Service Forces took that action. They did not delay a single second. They did not count the cost of success; they saw only the fearful cost of failure that they must avoid.

"Our supply lines to the far southwest Pacific, to India and China, to England, and the Mediterranean already stretched our shipping to the breaking point. But here was a challenge to our ingenuity that surpassed all the others.

"Our ships, sailing from American ports, must cross both North and South Atlantic Oceans. They must circle the tip of Africa and steam up the East Coast of that continent through the Indian Ocean, infested with Japanese raiders. They must enter the narrow waters of the Persian Gulf, traverse its length to the moldering ports on the marshy coasts of Iraq and Iran, then push overland 900 long, hot miles to the Russian frontier.

"The total distance is 17,000 miles. Scoffers said it could not be done. But the Army Service Forces have been beset by the voices of scoffers and the taunts of second-guessers ever since they were organized. General Somervell and his staff have never had a single minute to spare on the luxury of deliberation. They have just had a job to do, and they have done it, and they have done it well.

"They did this job on the road to Russia and they did it magnificently. In co-operation with the Navy they pushed their ships up the steaming waters of the Persian Gulf to the few rotting piers in the ancient ports of Basora, Bandar, Shapur, Abadan, and Kharrahshahr—names out of antiquity rather than out of any modern shippers' guide.

"They tied up at the piers and began to unload. While truck companies rushed supplies north, companies of engineers began to rebuild the docks. Other engineers went to work on the road. Still others on the railroad. Heavier rails, heavier bridges, freight yards, locomotive shops sprang up. The Signal Corps of Army Service Forces began to put in a telegraph and telephone system. The Medical Corps of Army Service Forces built hospitals and began the endless fight on malaria and other tropical diseases.

"Big cranes took the place of small cranes on the docks. They soon were swinging new locomotives down to the new tracks. A car shop was built almost overnight, and hundreds of freight cars a week took to the rails, laden with the implements of war.

"Great truck assembly plants sprang up on the desert and in the tropic marshes along the gulf, and soon the trucks were rolling off

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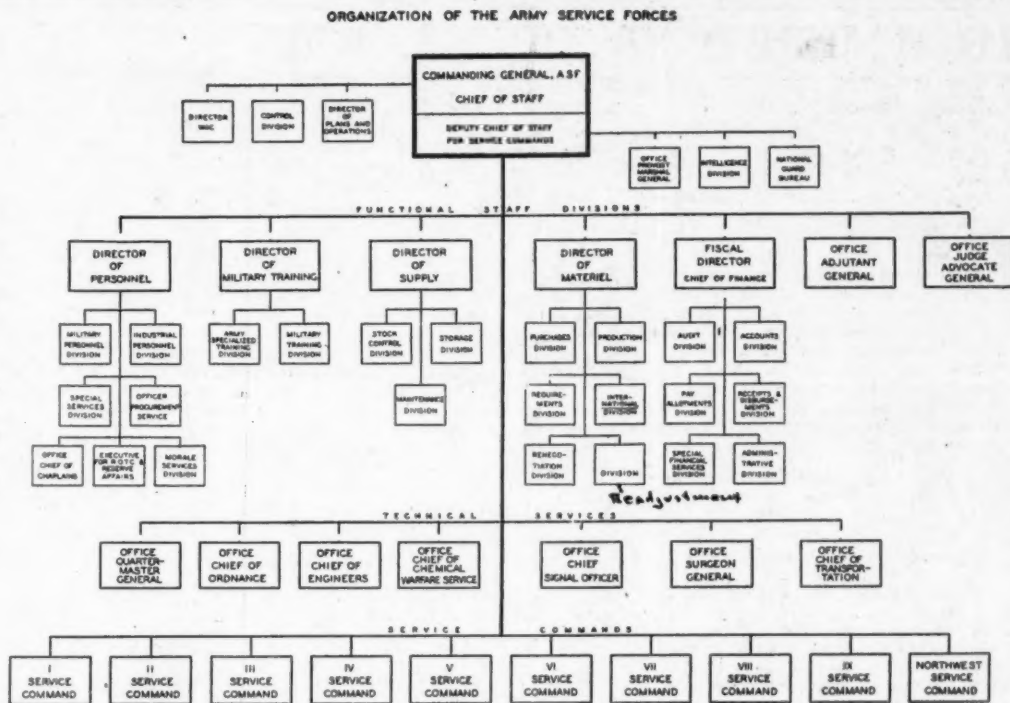
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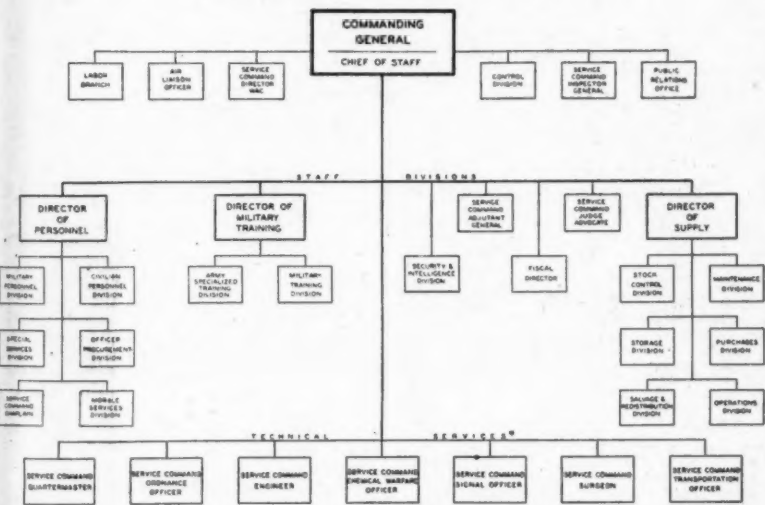
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At the right is the chart of the organization of the Army Service Forces as now constituted. The chart illustrates graphically the recently approved set up for the ASF headquarters, as described in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week.



ORGANIZATION OF SERVICE COMMAND HEADQUARTERS



* CHIEFS OF TECHNICAL SERVICES ACT AS STAFF OFFICERS AND ADVISORS TO THE COMMANDING GENERAL, IN THEIR TECHNICAL SERVICE FUNCTIONS

The realignment of Service Command Headquarters, determined upon this week by the Army Service Forces headquarters in Washington, is illustrated in the above chart. The principal purpose of the realignment is to conform the organization of Service Command Headquarters as closely as possible to that of Headquarters, ASF. The Service Command Technical Services chiefs will report directly to the Commanding Generals of the Service Commands. Security and intelligence functions will be combined into one division. A new Salvage and Redistribution Division and a new Operations Division will be set up under the newly created Director of Supply who will handle such supply activities as are applicable to the Service Commands. Among the other changes are the abolition of the Administrative Divisions and the redistribution of the functions previously performed by it.

The realignment differs in some respects from that tentatively approved on 10 Nov. and which was to have gone into effect 15 Dec. The new set-up will go into effect 31 Dec. 1943. At the same time a suggested organization for the headquarters of Posts, along the same general lines, will become effective. This will not be rigid, but can be changed by Service Commanders to meet the needs of the posts as they vary in size and functions. Service Commanders are given some latitude in setting up their organizations in that they may shift functions between divisions in each directorate.

Army Service Forces (Continued from Preceding Page)

the assembly lines. They, too, were loaded with munitions and guns and food and medical supplies. The great northern movement had begun.

Where three or four ships had berthing space a year ago, whole fleets sail in today. Where it took weeks to unload a single ship, now half a dozen ships are unloaded in a matter of hours.

"It has been said that the operation is expensive. Of course it is. Measured in dollars, each shell exploded on the Russian front is an extravagance. Measured in terms of ultimate victory, in terms of American lives saved, in terms of days and weeks and months saved, the operation is dirt cheap. It is as fine an investment as we have made anywhere in this whole war.

"The important point is that we are getting

results. We are getting such results that Premier Stalin's one comment at the Teheran Conference was in praise of those results. Until today no one has attempted to list the amount of the supplies we have sent in or their variety.

"But I can give an over-all figure.

"Since General Somervell opened the Persian Gulf ports, he has sent into Russia a million and a quarter tons of munitions. I repeat, a million and a quarter tons.

"You can translate that into more dramatic statistics. You can translate it into the heroic defense of Stalingrad and the turn of the tide against the Nazis. Stalingrad was a triumph not of Russian soldiers alone but of Russian soldiers and American guns and shells. The tanks that routed the Nazis out of the Caucasus were American tanks. Many of the planes that blasted the Nazis from the bend of the Dnieper were American planes, assembled on the Persian desert, and the bombs they carried were American bombs, trans-

ported the long, hard way, half around the world.

"Yes; Stalin knows. He knows that his soldiers, no matter how brave, would have been helpless without the aid of American industry and the aid of the Army Service Forces on the earth-circling road to global war.

"Not only in Russia but everywhere the men of the free nations are fighting, the Army Service Forces sustain them in their fight. In the hills of Burma it is the bulldozers of the Army engineers, who are part of A. S. F., that lead the way in building the link between China and our forces in India. In Alaska and in the southwest Pacific, in Africa, and in Italy and in England, the men of the Army Service Forces are keeping open the roads to victory and hauling the tools of victory.

"Whenever a plane takes off to blast our enemies, the gasoline that powers it has been secured and shipped and stored and preserved and guarded by Army Service Forces. Each bomb that falls is an Army Service Forces bomb. Each shell that bursts on a hostile strong point is an Army Service Forces shell. Each gun that fires, each tank that rumbles forward, each sack of cement poured into one of our own pill boxes comes from Army Service Forces.

"The duties and responsibilities of the Army Service Forces are so extensive and so varied it is hard to catalog them. The A. S. F. not only designs our implements of war, procures them from private industry or manufactures them itself, but it transports them and maintains them and has them ready at a moment's notice to go into the fighting lines. Once there, the A. S. F. repairs them under fire, and in the end hauls them away for salvage.

"I, too, is charged with the responsibility of feeding and clothing our individual soldiers, building their camps and posts, their airfields, hospitals, theaters, their sewers and roads and bridges and water supplies. They nurse the wounded and the sick—for the Medical Department is part of this vast organization—entertain soldiers when off duty with radio and motion pictures, maintain their morale, look after their spiritual needs through the Corps of Chaplains.

"The Finance Department of Army Service Forces not only pays the soldiers but pays all the Army's other debts. The A. S. F. handles military traffic and maintains order through the new Corps of Military Police; it administers military justice. It handles all Army communications as part of the Signal Corps; is responsible for protection against poison gas; it lays smokescreens; it operates military railroads; it transports men and materials; it keeps all Army records; it carries the soldiers' mail overseas; it is responsible for collecting, classifying, and holding prisoners of war; it trains the men who establish civil government in occupied territory; it buries the army's dead.

"How gigantic the A. S. F. task has become can best be illustrated by comparing this war with World War No. 1.

"In 1918 we raised an army of 4,000,000 men.

"We now approach a total of 7,500,000.

"In the first war we sent 2,085,000 men overseas.

"Today the number of soldiers overseas is half a million higher.

"In 1918 we maintained a short shuttle service across the Atlantic to the western ports of Europe. Our troops fought in 13 campaigns, 1 in Italy and the others on the short western front in France.

"Today our supply lines circle the globe. To date our troops have fought in the Central Pacific, the Philippines, the East Indies, Papua, New Guinea, Guadalcanal, the northern Solomons, Burma, the India-Burma frontier, China, the Aleutians, Egypt, Libya, Algeria, French Morocco, Tunisia, Sicily,

Italy, and in the air offensive from England. They have been stationed besides in Alaska, Greenland, Iceland, in Arabia, the west coast of Africa, in South America, Australia, the Caribbean. Each campaign and each distant station requires its own supply line.

"During the First World War we manufactured 132,000 machine guns of all types. In 2 months recently we produced 282,000. In the other war we produced a grand total of 80 tanks. In 2 months this year we produced 5,000.

"This month we built more planes than we did in the whole span of the first war.

"We are turning out 80,000 Garand rifles a month, 419,000 aerial bombs.

"No wonder Premier Stalin drank a toast to American production and to the men in industry and labor—and in the Army Service Forces—who have made it possible.

"Not only all America, but all free, fighting men everywhere owe a debt of gratitude to Lieutenant General Somervell and the officers and men who have made possible the triumph of American supply."

"United States at War"

Praise for the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's "United States at War" volume as a contribution to the war effort was expressed in many quarters as distribution of the book began this week.

Senator David I. Walsh, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, stated that "The War Edition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL recently published is a concise and comprehensive history, embracing all war activities of the Army and Navy from the first anniversary of Pearl Harbor to the second anniversary, namely, 7 December 1943. It contains knowledge and information that is indispensable to one who desires to be fully informed about the scope and success of the war effort to date."

Representative Andrew J. May, of Ky., Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, felt that "The second edition of United States at War is a very excellent work. Its publishers have rendered a genuine service. It is certainly a very complete symposium on the war effort, one that I certainly want to read thoroughly."

Representative Carl Vinson, of Ga., Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, said that the book is "A fine edition. This documentary chronicle of the war deserves careful reading."

Confirm Army Nominations

The Senate this week confirmed the following nominations for promotion, appointment and transfer in the Regular Army:

Appointments

To be 1st Lt., MC—William W. Currence, Raymond J. Getz, Avery P. King, Frank W. Lynn, Lester J. Olsen, Richard C. Shrum.
To be 1st Lt., DC—Clare W. Sauer.
To be 1st Lt., Chaplain—James J. McMahon.

Transfers

To CE—1st Lt. Mathew V. Pothier.

Promotions

To be Col.: Lt. Col. Lucius K. Patterson, MC; Charles R. Mueller, MC; Charles F. Davis, MC; Clarence M. Reddig, MC; Daniel S. Lockwood, DC; Claude S. Harkey, ChC.
To be Maj.: Capt. Clifford G. Bitch, MC.
To be Capt.: 1st Lt. Joseph A. Gautsch, MC; Albert R. Larcher, MC; William T. Smith, MC; Kenneth C. DeGon, DC; Leslie A. Thompson, ChC.

Confirm Admiral Kitts

The Senate this week confirmed nomination of Capt. Willard A. Kitts, 3d, USN, to be rear admiral while serving as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with rank from 1 Dec. 1943.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Senate approves increase in flying admirals from 45 to 60?

Details on AAF and ASF organizations?

Expect to advance Lt. Gen. T. Holcomb to full general on retirement?

Details on Army's plan to reduce officer personnel?

Coast Guard discontinues male Reserve officer training classes?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Pilots President

Major Otis F. Bryan, who recently piloted the President's plane in the Mediterranean area and who was his pilot at the time of the Casablanca conference, has had a career of steady promotion with TWA since 1929.

From 1927 to 1929 he was in the Army Air Corps, leaving the Army with a reserve commission as captain. Having risen to vice president of TWA in charge of war projects, he returned to active duty with the rank of major on 2 Nov. 1943.

Army Discharges

The War Department announced this month that from 1 Dec. 1941, to 30 Sept. 1943, there have been 635,000 honorable discharges from the Army, exclusive of discharges to accept commissions. Of this total, some 200,000 have been over 38 years of age.

Of the remaining 435,000 the majority were discharged for physical and mental disability. Others included in the 435,000 were minors, men discharged as key men in industry, volunteer officer candidate failures, and those who joined other branches of the armed services.

Less than 10,000, according to estimates, have been discharged because of battle injuries.

WAC Promotion Policy

The War Department has ordered that promotion of Women's Army Corps personnel will be made in accordance with Army policies governing promotion of officers in the Army of the United States, except that no promotions will be made under the Air Corps-AUS promotion act of 16 Feb. 1942.

Commissioned service in the old WAAC will be included in determining length of service required to confer eligibility for promotion.

Safeguard Discharge Buttons

The War Department has issued new instructions designed to see that honorable discharge buttons go only to personnel entitled to them.

The order was signed 7 Dec., but not given complete release to commanding officers until later. On 8 Dec. Senator Wiley, of Wis., criticized sale of the buttons by commercial firms, stating that many buttons were falling into the hands of personnel not entitled to wear them.

One officer is to be designated as custodian of button stocks by each station commander, the order provides.

When personnel are issued a button, either on discharge, or, in the case of those previously discharged, on application, the designated officer is to note place and date of issue of the button on the reverse side of the discharge certificate or the certification of service. A discharged officer is to present two copies of the orders, etc., which relieved him from active duty, together with a certificate prepared by himself, stating that he is entitled to the button. The issuing officer is to forward to the Adjutant General one copy of this certificate of eligibility and one copy of the order of relief, both endorsed to show issuance of the button.

When there is any indication that a button has been issued previously, the application will be forwarded without action direct to the Adjutant General by the officer to whom application for the button is made, or by the applicant if the latter prefers.

Army Warrant Officers

The following appointments of temporary warrant officers, AUS, and enlisted men as Warrant Officer (junior grade), Regular Army, have been announced by the War Department:

William H. Passey Harold W. Reeves
William E. Downing
The following also were appointed:
M.Sgt. Wesley G. Mick T.Sgt. W. J. Pleasant
M.Sgt. B. F. Morris Pvt. T. R. Warner, Jr.
M.Sgt. E. J. McCaffery

These latter appointments were made under a separate allotment set up for a group who were en route overseas when the 3-4 March, 1942, examination was held, and for whom a later examination was authorized.

Appointments as warrant officer (junior grade) in the Regular Army are made from a final list of successful candidates of the 3-4 March, 1942, examination established in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 24, Army Regulations 610-10, 13 September 1941, to fill vacancies created by retirement, death or separation from service.

Report on General Patton

In a further report on the Patton "affair" to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, the Secretary of War defended the first denial by General Eisenhower's headquarters of the whole incident on the grounds of military necessity and reported that, in addition to the two cases of abusing enlisted men in hospitals, Lt. Gen. George S. Patton on one occasion "spoke threateningly and with undue harshness" to a soldier without leggings. "These two incidents and those already reported to you were taken in consideration and covered by General Eisenhower in his corrective action," the Secretary told the committee.

The Secretary's letter to the committee was read to the Senate 13 Dec. by Senator Thomas, Utah, acting chairman.

The letter supplements an earlier letter, dated 25 Nov., which accompanied a report by General Eisenhower. Text of letter and report were printed in the 4 Dec. issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Text of the Secretary of War's new letter follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington, Dec. 3, 1943.

Hon. Robert R. Reynolds,
Chairman, Committee on Military Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.
Dear Senator Reynolds: In reply to the request in your letter of November 26, which was relayed intact to General Eisenhower's headquarters, I have received a reply, and the information is transmitted as follows:

On the third of August General Patton visited the Fifteenth Evacuation Hospital in Sicily. While there in the receiving tent the incident already reported in the press with respect to Pvt. Charles L. Kuhl took place. This is the only incident similar to the one already reported in another hospital as of August 10th. General Eisenhower was, however, informed by reliable newspaper correspondents of a case wherein General Patton spoke threateningly and with undue harshness to a soldier for failing to wear his leggings because his ankles were swollen but who, nevertheless, was doing full combat duty. These incidents are the only ones disclosed by a thorough investigation by the theater inspector on the general subject of General Patton's treatment of enlisted men. These two incidents and those already reported to you were taken in consideration and covered by General Eisenhower in his corrective action.

With respect to the misleading announcement issued by General Eisenhower's headquarters on November 22, I am informed that the reason for the nature of this reply was a military one; a reason based on operations then, and since, in progress. It was considered necessary to immediately and categorically deny the false implications that a change had or would take place in the command of the Seventh Army, or that its morale was impaired. This may have been an error in judgment from a public relations viewpoint, but it was eminently sound from a military standpoint.

There could be no intention to deny the incident itself since it was obvious that the incident, together with the corrective action, was well known to most of the correspondents in Algiers. The intention was simply to correct, for important military reasons, the untrue and damaging inferences from that incident which Drew Pearson had made in his original broadcast.

As soon as practicable, a ranking staff officer called all members of the press and radio together and officially reviewed the details of the Sicilian hospital incident.

The military reasons referred to above are still important to Allied operations in the Mediterranean theater and consequently must remain secret for the present, but I assure you that they will eventually be disclosed. At that time it will be made evident why a general discussion of the details of this affair at any time prior to the completion of certain strategic plans were directly contrary to the military interests of the United States and of our allies. General Eisenhower was obliged to consider this matter from a military viewpoint rather than that of what is termed "public relations."

General Eisenhower in this last report has again reported that these instances have not

affected General Patton's standing as a tactical leader, one who successfully concluded, in record time, a complicated and important military campaign, and one whom his officers and men, would again be willing to follow into battle. He reports that the serious aspect of this case is the danger that the Army will lose the services of a battle-tested Army commander, and also afford aid and comfort to the enemy.

Sincerely yours,
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

Trans-Atlantic Radio Net

Six long wave radio communications stations, linking the United States with Newfoundland, Labrador, Greenland, Iceland, and Great Britain, were constructed in twenty-eight days by the Signal Corps and are now in operation in the North Atlantic and Arctic areas. The United States terminus of the network is located in northern Maine.

The new stations insure 24-hour radio-telegraph and radio-telegram communications for the Army Air Forces and between the Army Command and Great Britain and posts in the Arctic Circle. In peacetime these stations will be of great value to aircraft traversing these routes.

The Army Air Forces and the Royal Air Force gave full cooperation in transporting personnel and equipment.

The project was determined upon by the Army early last September and after the general plans were approved by Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, it was decided to attempt completion of construction this year. Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, Chief of the Army Communications Service of the Signal Corps, and Brig. Gen. H. M. McClelland, Army Air Forces Communications Officer, directed the project while Lt. Col. H. H. Wagner, Signal Corps, was in charge of construction in the North Atlantic area.

Much of the equipment and components was assembled from a number of manufacturers but special apparatus had to be built at the Philadelphia Signal Depot. For the most part the equipment was flown to the new stations but it was found necessary to transport some of the heavier components by sea routes. Duplicate sets of equipment flown by plane also were transported by vessel. In addition, each of the technical engineers and installation experts took with him complete sets of tools and parts necessary for his special assignment.

Selection of frequency for the system was a difficult task. In several instances after wave lengths had been chosen it was found that they met with disturbances and interference from Axis stations. This meant not only that new wave lengths had to be chosen but new crystals and other components had to be obtained. For stations in three of the Arctic points Diesel installations to generate power, ranging from three to seventy-five kilowatts, had to be established.

In Greenland and Iceland, the antennas had to be set in solid rock. For the Newfoundland station the 180-foot tower was erected in the face of high winds. The antenna of one Arctic station had to be constructed to withstand maximum winds of 160-miles-per-hour intensity. Special roads were built to bring the supplies from nearby airfields and harbors and, in several instances, roads already in operation were washed away by cloud-bursts.

Praises Nurses' Role

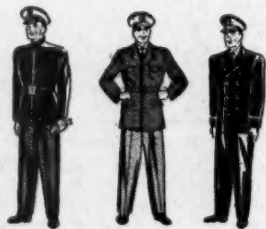
Fulsome praise for the services rendered by nurses in the armed forces in this war was voiced in the House, 10 Dec., by Representative Dewey, of Ill., who pointed out that two Army nurses have won the Soldier's Medal, two air evacuation nurses have earned air medals, one Army nurse wears the Purple Heart, five have been awarded the Legion of Merit, and 18 Army nurses who served on Bataan are entitled to wear the special citation bar given to defenders of the Philippines.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

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All-metal, vacuum-insulated, America's premier, portable hot food servicing equipment. Write for Bulletin No. 230.

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Officers of all services, now on duty in the four corners of the world, know the distinction of Kassin-Stein custom tailored uniforms. The perfect fit attained when a garment is hand-needled expressly for the wearer is assurance of correct military appearance.

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Mixers • Slicers • Peelers
Food Cutters • Dishwashers
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INDIGNA—Army-Navy Uniforms—ADDSB000123
The Finest CAP in the Army

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Said one Squadron Leader to the Other:

**"We got the steel mill
— you get the power plant!"**

The Attack Your Extra Bonds Must Back



Every penny counts — At FEDERAL, where communications equipment is made for our armed forces, an idea is spreading. For every axis plane reported shot down, employees drop an extra coin in a box — for extra bonds for extra bombs and bombers.

Thundering out of the overcast
Like a midnight express
The first wave of bombers
Spots the twinkling steel mill . . .
Blasts it into a roaring volcano
As the hinges of hell open
And fill the sky with daggers of light
And streaking, shrieking meteors of ack ack

Silhouetted against this inferno
Another target looms
And the young voice of the squadron leader
Speaking over the interplane radiotelephone
Calmly directs the next wave of bombers
To the doomed power plant ahead . . .

Shuddering under the impact
Of flak and fighter fire
The rocketing war birds
Level off into their "run"
And the pale bombardier catches his breath
Like he used to when he called signals
In the games back at "State"
As he whispers . . . 'Bombs . . . away!'

Did he say "bombs" . . . or "bonds"?

Down they hurtle
The bonds
That have been converted into TNT . . .
Your milkman's bond
Your stenographer's bond
The bond of the woman who cleans your office
Of the neighbor whose boy was in today's battle
And YOUR bond . . .
Your EXTRA bond . . .
Is THAT there, too?

Here at I. T. & T.
And its associate companies
Communications equipment and services
Are only part of the job . . .
Every man and woman here
Is buying war bonds
Extra war bonds
To back the attack
And bring our sons and brothers
Home

I T & T

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THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS



Ordinance Chief Sworn In

Rear Adm. George F. Hussey, jr., was sworn in as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy last Friday, 10 Dec. Present, when Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox administered the oath, were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Bard, Vice Adm. F. J. Horne, Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, Rear Adm. E. L. Cochrane, and officers from the Bureau of Ordnance.

Referring to the work of the retiring Chief of Ordnance, Rear Adm. William H. P. Blandy, Secretary Knox said that the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance is in a key position, and that during Admiral Blandy's tour of duty there had been no bottlenecks in ordnance production, and that the completion of no ship had been delayed.

The Secretary warned Admiral Hussey that he was "stepping into a tough job." The admiral replied, "I appreciate keenly what I am stepping into."

On 10 Dec., Representative Harry R. Sheppard, Calif., speaking in a commendatory way of the nomination of Admiral Hussey to be Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, told the House, "I am sure we may look forward to a very splendid administration."

In praise of Admiral Blandy, Mr. Sheppard referred to the fact that, in 1940, when "the Navy anti-aircraft program was not making satisfactory progress," the then Captain Blandy was called to Washington to bring about improvements in that program. "So well did he perform his assignment that it was natural that the administration turned to him to head up the Navy's Bureau of Ordnance in February 1941. . . . When he took over, almost immediately there ensued a marked acceleration in procurement and production. As a consequence, the fleet today is not lacking in ordnance, either in quality or quantity."

BUY WAR BONDS!

Congress Honors Gen. Holcomb

The House this week unanimously voted to award a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, retiring commandant of the Marine Corps, in recognition of General Holcomb's outstanding administration.

The House acted only a few days after the House Naval Affairs Committee unanimously reported the bill, H. R. 3760, which authorizes award of the DSM to General Holcomb.

Prior to passage of the bill, the House heard eulogies of General Holcomb by Chairman Vinson of the Naval Committee; Representative Maas, of Minn., ranking Republican on the committee, and House Minority Leader Martin, of Mass.

Representative Vinson pointed out, as his committee had previously done in its report on the bill, that it was within the power of the President to confer the DSM on General Holcomb, "but enactment of the bill would announce the special approval of the Congress of his services and is therefore deemed appropriate."

Recommending enactment of the bill, the committee stated:

"Lieutenant General Holcomb retires as Commandant of the United States Marine Corps in the near future. As commandant of the United States Marine Corps since December 1, 1936, to the present time, he has rendered service of the highest order and the greatest value to the United States. His administration of the corps during this most critical period of the nation's history has been outstanding. His great ability and sound judgment have contributed materially to the success of our arms thus far and will continue to make themselves felt until the conclusion of the war. His untiring devotion to duty and exceptionally meritorious leadership have been in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service. "It is appreciated that the President is empowered, without further action by the Congress, to present a Distinguished Service Medal to Lieutenant General Holcomb, but enactment of the bill H. R. 3760 would announce the special approval of the Congress of his services and is therefore deemed appropriate. "The committee is of the opinion that Lieutenant General Holcomb's distinguished serv-

ice should be thus specially recognized and unanimously recommends enactment of the bill."

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, announced from 13 through 18 Dec., inclusive, brought the total since the war began to 14,226 dead, 5,872 wounded, 8,203 missing and 4,247 prisoners of war.

Announcements this week include the following:

SAFE
*Capt. W. D. Moore, USMCR
DEAD
OFFICER PERSONNEL
U. S. Navy
Lt. (jg) J. P. Dean (MC)
U. S. Naval Reserve
Ens. C. H. Johnson Lt. (jg) J. D. Mc-Ens. D. N. Kingman Laughlin
Lt. (jg) R. C. McConnell
U. S. Marine Corps
Lt. Col. D. K. Claude Capt. G. L. Hays
Maj. G. E. Fissel
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. D. M. Cook- 1st Lt. R. G. Phillips
man 1st Lt. C. F. Russell
1st Lt. G. W. Grill, 1st Lt. L. A. Stanley,
jr. jr.
2nd Lt. P. A. Long- 1st Lt. S. P. Wright
fellow

ENLISTED PERSONNEL
U. S. Navy
Sic E. A. Fitzmaier *Fic H. E. King
Sic E. N. Jones †Cox Ed. McLean
U. S. Naval Reserve
S2c J. E. Byrne S2c J. C. Sedgwick,
F2c J. C. Evans jr.
CM3c L. F. Farley S2c B. Sobek
-CMM W. J. Forsyth *PhM2c A. E. Soper
S2c W. R. Hunt *CEM J. R. Stewart
Sic W. G. Lee Sic L. L. Swartz
S2c F. P. Lockwens SK3c W. C. Turnbull,
GM3c J. B. Macken- jr.
S2c J. T. McGowan, *QM2c H. E. Webb
jr. *QM2c D. M. Wein-stein

U. S. Marine Corps
Sgt. M. W. Bell Pfc. R. H. Paquette
Sgt. C. L. Frits M. T. Sgt. H. S. Pol-
Sgt. J. G. Heunderick lard
Pfc. H. B. Joines Pfc. A. G. Pugliano
Sgt. M. E. Keasler Pvt. A. Tsosie
Pvt. J. F. Leaver M. T. Sgt. A. V. Tice
Pfc. C. W. Light Pl. Sgt. C. H. Tom-
Cpl. W. J. McCabe berlin
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Pfc. A. C. Andrews Pfc. L. Marchese
Cpl. R. A. Berry Pvt. L. Montoya
Pfc. J. P. Carrick Pfc. A. T. Newman
Pfc. J. E. Farrell Sgt. E. J. Richard
FC W. W. Hall Pfc. D. A. Ringland
Pfc. J. D. Horner

WOUNDED
OFFICER PERSONNEL
U. S. Naval Reserve
Ens. Robert Burns Lt. (jg) G. L. Davis
U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. R. M. Backens- 1st Lt. B. J. Mathe-
to son
1st Lt. R. F. Garraty, Capt. Patrick O'Sheel
jr. 1st Lt. H. E. Swain

MISSING
OFFICER PERSONNEL
U. S. Navy
Lt. J. M. Arbuckle Capt. I. D. Wiltse
Ens. E. A. Hermann Lt. (jg) F. D. Wright
Rear Adm. H. M. Mullinix
U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. (jg) R. I. Ashman, Ens. W. D. Newcomb
jr. Ens. P. K. Phillips
Mach. M. F. Begley Ens. J. F. Ryder
Ens. G. E. Custer Ens. P. L. Speaker
Lt. E. G. Larsen Lt. (jg) R. B. Thomp-
son
Lt. E. W. Marsh
Lt. F. B. McIntyre

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. R. V. Carter 1st Lt. T. D. Reed
1st Lt. L. H. Grover Capt. V. G. Rubin-
1st Lt. E. E. Leach, cam
jr. 2nd Lt. R. C. Virgin

* Previously reported Missing.
† Previously reported Wounded.
- Previously reported Prisoner.

The Desert Rats

The second annual meeting of "The Desert Rats" was held at a luncheon in one of the Senate Dining Rooms on Thursday, 9 Dec., presided over by the organization's leader, Senator James G. Scrugham, of Nevada.

The organization was formed a year ago at a luncheon at the Willard Hotel to perpetuate the association and comradeship of the men who constituted the Subcommittee on Naval Appropriations of the House, for the years 1939 to 1942, and those officers of the Navy and Marine Corps with whom they had been closely associated in the preparation of naval appropriation bills.

The original membership consisted of Senator Scrugham (leader), Representatives Joseph E. Casey, Harry R. Sheppard, Albert Thomas, Harry P. Beam, J.

William Ditter, and Charles R. Plumley, Rear Adm. Ezra G. Allen, USN, Rear Adm. H. P. Bowen, USN, Capt. J. A. Saunders, USN, Capt. I. C. Bogart, USN, Capt. R. E. Mason, USN, Capt. Forrest U. Lake, USN, Lt. Col. Edward R. Hagenah, USMC, and Mr. John Pugh, secretary of the organization.

Invited guests at the meeting of 9 Dec. included Vice Adm. John S. McCain, USN, Rear Adm. Ben Moreell, USN, and Representative Noble J. Johnson, all of whom were elected to membership. The "Rats" also elected as a member of their fold Maj. Gen. Joseph C. Fegan, USMC, now with the Marines on the West Coast, but who, shortly before the war, was in command of the local Marine Barracks.

Marine Corps Nominations

The President this week formally submitted the nomination of Lt. Gen. (temp) Alexander A. Vandegrift for appointment as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Also nominated was Col. Merritt A. Edson, for temporary promotion to brigadier general.

General Vandegrift will serve as commandant, with rank of lieutenant general, for a period of four years from 1 Jan. 1944. He succeeds Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb.

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WHO'S WHO IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

by L. B. ICELY, President

★

One member of Congress alone has received more than 400 letters from soldiers, sailors and marines in Guadalcanal, New Guinea, Africa, England and other war zones expressing a fervent desire to see school, college and professional sports continued.

★ ★ ★

Spectator sports are so popular with the men and women in the services that leading sports stars are touring the battle zones to put on exhibition matches.

★ ★ ★

So eager are our forces to know all about "who's who" in sports, that the British Broadcasting Corporation beamed the 1943 World's Series to them over its powerful stations . . . and earlier, Wilson Sporting Goods Co. put the 1943 National Tennis Championships on a short-wave hook-up reaching our men at sea and in every battle zone.

★ ★ ★

Active sports that form such an important part of your conditioning program in training camps remain a favorite form of recreation for soldiers, sailors and marines in every part of the world.

★ ★ ★

You don't have to go far today to learn "who's who" in sports equipment for wherever sports are played Wilson equipment comes up a favorite.

★ ★ ★

When you want extra sports equipment for your outfit or for personal use, ask your PX for "Wilson" and you'll get the best. When you return let this same high quality Wilson equipment keep you in top physical condition for the enjoyment of life at home. See your Wilson dealer to get the best equipment for baseball, tennis and golf or any other favorite sport. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York, and other leading cities.

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IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

"West Point Songs"

Until the songs of the United States Military Academy were gathered together and published in the book, "West Point Songs," no one realized what an outstanding collection of songs had grown up with the Academy, intrinsically a part of it. The songs are all very vital, solid, and practical—qualities which belong to the life of a cadet, and to the spirit of the Corps.

The volume contains 120 pages of words and music. The substantial cloth binding, in black, grey, and gold, has been designed by Eleazar Parmly, III, '24. The book is edited by Frederick C. Mayer, Organist and Choirmaster, USMA, since 1911. An interesting chapter on the origin of songs is included.

The following quotations are selected from the "Foreword":

The unremitting intensity of the West Point system, combined with constant emphasis upon patriotism and national responsibility, tends to make the West Pointer a somewhat serious young man. Even music, usually relegated to the recreational side of life, becomes an essential part of military routine. A cadet hears peremptory bugle calls from morning till night; he marches to meals, and on parade or inspection, to music. The songs of West Point fall naturally into groups, related in some manner to cadet life.

The most important and finest group is that of the serious songs, associated mainly with Chapel Services, Graduation, etc. These include the "Alma Mater" (words written by Paul S. Reinecke, '11, while a yearling); "The Corps" (words by Herbert Shipman, former Chaplain, USMA, and music by W. Franke Harling, former Organist, USMA); and "Petition," a World War I song rearranged for permanent use (words by Clayton E. Wheat, Prof. of English, USMA and Edward M. Markham, '09, with music by the latter). Included also are songs of outside origin which are frequently and heartily sung in the inspiring Chapel Services, such as "Land of our Hearts," "Stand, Stand Up, America," and "Prayer of Thanksgiving." "Once more the Dawn" (C. E. Combs, '36, Mayer), and "Thy Will Be Done"—the last two being sung by the Choir.

In athletic and football songs, West Point is very fortunate. "On, Brave Old Army Team" (with music by Philip Egner, former bandmaster, USMA, heads the list. The "Official West Point March" (also by Egner), whose stirring chorus has been provided with words, must also be given special attention. (This chorus was used as the main musical theme throughout the motion picture "Ten Gentlemen of West Point" with impressive effect.) Here we find the old-timer, "Fight Away"; also, "Away, Away, Away We Go," "Slum and Gravy" (words by Hawkins, '26, Howard, '27, Masters, '27). "Good-Night, Navy" (Byron, '14), "If you want to know" (Danford, '04), "The Gridiron Grenadiers" (Eareckson, '24), "Good-Bye-Ee" (Hibbs, '16), "On to Victory" (Tuller, '36), and many others.

Songs descriptive of military and academic work, etc., are interesting. Marking the rise and fall of the daily tides are the familiar "Reveille" and "Taps" (both rarely sung). For the practice march there is the "Hike Song of '17," and "March Along." For parade there is the traditional "The Dashing White Sergeant" (originally a song), and the anti-parade "rain charms" "Missouri National" I and II. For academic flavor is added "He done his level best." Furlough is represented by "Furlough Moon," and "Yea, Furio!" Disciplinary measures are not forgotten in "An Area Bird." Graduation is borne in mind through the traditional and ever-popular "Army Blue," and "How well I remember." The picturesque location of West Point is reflected in "The Army's Coming down the River," and in many a phrase—such as "our rockbound Highland home."

"Hundredth Night" songs show the versatility of cadet composers, such as "Balcony Love" (V. H. Wagner, '36), "This Night" and "Blue Serenade" (both by J. H. Super, '38), "Lucky Me" (R. C. Davis, '37, and W. F. Neff, '38), "I'll take a Rain Check on Love" (J. G. Miller, '42), and "Deep Night and You" (H. W. Woodson, June, '43). The most popular song for nearly a hundred years has been "Benny Havens, Oh!" with its retrospective good-fellowship. The Service is represented by "The Caissons go rolling along" (E. L. Gruber, '04), "The Mountain Battery Song," "For Ser'n Long Years," and "Arizona." A number of special arrangements of songs suitable for men's voices in parts are also included, for use in reunions and other forms of community singing.

At the end of the volume is included a group of five representative Navy songs—strengthening, if that were necessary, the bond of sympathetic understanding and comradeship which exists between the two Academies.

A fairly good picture of West Point may be drawn from its songs. To the Corps of Cadets, may these songs be a worthy expression of its virile, pulsing idealism; to the Graduates of the Military Academy, may they be the open sesame to priceless reminiscences; to the Public, may they convey a glimpse into the treasured traditions, the versatile activities, and the resolute "will-to-do" which inspire the imperishable standard of efficiency, character, and service known to the world as "The Spirit of Old West Point."

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1943

"Civilization is bound to disintegrate if we cannot, after this war, work out some form of society, which, by ensuring political and economic justice for all, will produce a stable peace."—EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

OUR Armed Forces are approaching the Yuletide Season grimly determined to secure for all time the blessings of peace on earth and good will for all mankind. They recall that their fathers fought in World War 1 to end all wars, an aim that would have been achieved had the military, and not the civilian leaders, been permitted to dictate the terms of surrender at Berlin. It is useless to recriminate, to regret that General Pershing's recommendation to bring home the meaning of defeat to the German people, was not observed. What must be done now is to complete the unfinished task of a quarter of a century ago, to thrash not only this European enemy, but the brutal Japanese across the Pacific, so soundly that never again will they resort to arms. To assure this purpose, there can be no stopping short of full compliance with our demand for unconditional surrender, no interpretation of this emphatic condition which would ameliorate the punishment the establishment of future peace requires. The blood of American soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen, as well as that of our Allies, will have been shed in vain if negotiations should be instituted, and terms arranged, which would permit our enemies to believe, as the Germans believed after 1918, that they had not been beaten, and that in another war they would conquer. The men fighting in the several land, sea and air theatres of war, or readying at home for service abroad, can not forget their slain, and wounded, and Japanese tortured buddies, nor that they are offering their own lives not so much to avenge them, as to rid the world of a menace to all men, and to the peace and security of our country. They know, their loved ones know, that the coming year will be ghastly in casualties, but they are awaiting it without fear because they are inspired by the spirit of freedom which is their inheritance. In this frame of mind, the merriment of the season will be sober, the praise of the Christ Child will be more fervent and the prayers to God will be humbler. Yet we cannot but believe that in spite of war's hardships Divine blessings will be showered upon us, and that they fall particularly upon our troops and ships and planes wherever they may be, is the devout wish and hope of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

CONGRESS and the nation should realize the gravity of the threat to the future of our military defense which lies in the movement now gaining headway in Congress to deprive officers of the Regular Army of permanent promotion. Senators Wallgren, Kilgore, and Truman have introduced a bill in the Senate discontinuing such promotion for the duration of the war. Sentiment along those same lines was expressed in the House of Representatives during the discussions on the bill to provide for the appointment of generals with less than 28 years' service. One of the reasons expressed by Senator Wallgren in support of the proposal to halt promotion is that there is no way of telling at this time how large an Army it will be necessary to maintain after the war, and that consequently, determination of the ranks of those in the Regular establishment ought to be left for later decision. As a matter of fact, it is just that situation which makes it imperative that permanent promotion must be continued, so that when the war is over and temporary rank abolished, the officers of the Regular establishment will not be penalized through loss of grades. Even under present conditions promotions on the permanent list are relatively slow. To freeze them at their present level would create chaos in rank when the size of the post war Army is fixed. Then, too, there is the question of the retired rank of those who may pass from the active list. Would temporary general officers be forced to retire for age at frozen permanent levels of captains, majors or lieutenant colonels, without benefit of the extra grade they might gain through normal permanent promotion? Aside from the general picture of injustice created by such an act, it must be remembered that to deny permanent promotions at this time would be a reflection on the entire list of 14 general officers now pending before the Senate. Included in this list is Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell who is to be elevated from his permanent rank of colonel in the Corps of Engineers, to that of major general. The excellent description of General Somervell's fine contribution to the war as given to the House this week by Representative Lane Powers, is in great contrast to the virtual rebuke that would be administered by the passage of a bill which would keep him permanently in the rank of colonel until some post war group decides his rank. The Senate Military Affairs committee should judge individual nominations on their merits, as is its Constitutional duty, and the proposal that all be held up justifies immediate and forceful rejection.

Service Humor

Couldn't Fool Him

"I walked into a restaurant the other day, saw a man order a ham sandwich and a cup of coffee and I immediately knew he was a sailor."
"How could you tell?"
"He was wearing a sailor suit."
—Skyscrapers.

Perfect Circle Spoiled

A young lieutenant, assigned to a new job at an Air Forces school, noticed that his secretary's telephone rang every morning about 11:45. She would answer, glance at the clock, announce the time and hang up. One day he asked who it was that called.

"I don't know," the girl said, "I never thought to ask. They call and ask the time and I give it to them."

The officer told her to check. Next day the girl questioned the caller.

"It's the base fire department. They want to know the time so they can blow the noon siren."

"Well how do you know our clock is right?" he asked.

"I don't—any more," she said. "I've always checked it against the noon siren."

—Ft. Ord Panorama.

Nothing to Declare

The customs official was asking the usual questions. "Anything to declare, Madam?"

"No," she replied, "not a thing."

"Then, Madam," said the official politely, "am I to take it that the fur tail hanging down under your coat is your own?"
—Moad.

Among the GI's woes,
Few can top this plight—
To be red-lined on payday,
And have a date that night.

Action

To his Negro company, a colored top-kick spoke dire words:

"From now on, when ah blow this whistle ah wants to see a huge impenetrable cloud of dust come boiling outa dem tents. When dat dust clears away, ah wants to find three rows of statues."
—Sourdough Sentinel.

College Boy: "Father, I've a notion to settle down and start raising chickens."
Father: "Better try owls. Their hours would suit you better."
—Orlando TAC.

Right Place for Him

Provost Marshal: "And what did you do when you heard this man using such language?"

M. P.: "I told him he wasn't fit to be among decent people, and then I brought him here."
—Pointer.

Destination Unknown

"Dear Mom: Your guess is as good as mine where I'm going. They gave me shots for yellow fever and a fur cap."
—Rangefinder.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

V. W. C. and W. H. F.—The House has never acted on the Senate-approved bill to extend the uniform allowance to graduates of the Military Academy; therefore, there are no War Department orders on the subject.

G. B. W.—The gold service stripes are not authorized for overseas service in this war; personnel who won such stripes for World War I service may continue to wear them. Overseas service in this war is commemorated by stars on the American Defense Service ribbon or by wearing an appropriate theater ribbon.

R. L. P.—In the list of units awarded the Presidential unit citation for services in the Solomon Islands from 7 Aug. to 9 Dec. 1942, published in our 7 Nov. 1943 issue, "American Division" is a typographical error. "American Division" was meant. Thank you for calling attention to the matter. For the information you request, you are advised to write to the Decorations and Awards Branch, AGO.

J. S.—No action has been taken on the bill you mention, and probably none will be. Men over 38 will not be automatically discharged from the Army.

F. S. H.—Retired pay of an enlisted man discharged for disability is three-fourths of the average monthly pay he received during the last six months of service, counting base and longevity pay only. If active-duty pay should be reduced by law, the chances are that retired pay would be correspondingly affected. Act of 7 May 1932 gives right to enlisted men who served in World War I to retire in highest rank held. Such rank is honorary only, and if it was an enlisted rank, carries no increase in pay.

W. B. B.—There is no act providing for retirement of AUS officers after seven years' service. AUS officers may receive retirement pay for disability; they are not eligible for retirement otherwise.

In The Journal

I Year Ago

British submarines have again been active in the Mediterranean. One submarine obtained hits on four merchant vessels carrying troops or supplies to Axis forces in Tunisia. Another destroyed or damaged two trains on the Italian coast.

10 Years Ago

Capt. John W. Thomason, jr., USMC, whose stories and drawings of Marines are well known, has been appointed aide to Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Henry L. Roosevelt. Captain Thomason has just returned from China and reported to his new assignment on Tuesday.

25 Years Ago

Rear Adm. H. A. Wiley, USN, and Mrs. Wiley entertained at dinner on board the USS Iowa, Admiral Wiley's flagship, in Baltimore, 15 Dec. The company included diplomats, cabinet officers, and officers of the Navy.

50 Years Ago

Lt. B. B. Buck, 16th Inf., reported for duty at the Baylor University, Waco, Texas, on 8 Dec.

80 Years Ago

A patriotic old lady recently sent three smoking caps as presents to officers in the Army. One was for General Meade, and the remaining two she desired to be presented to two Generals, one of whom must be a teetotaler and the other one who never indulged in profanity. General Williams, Chief of General Meade's Staff, took the Anti-Profanity Cap, and General Hunt the Temperance Cap.

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Commanding General, Army Ground Forces
Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair

Commanding General, Army Service Forces
Lieutenant General Brehon B. Somervell

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Colonel to Colonel

G. P. Baker, AUS
B. L. Neils, QMC
G. B. Arnold, SC
R. A. Rossberg, QMC
V. N. Philip, SC
F. J. Haskell, Cav.
F. G. Spencer, OD
G. L. Ball, MC
J. E. Amy, TC
D. B. Byrd, FA
A. H. Rogow, QMC
R. E. Corbett, TC

J. S. Snyder, TC
J. B. Crowley, IGD
Gustav Klein, FD
C. A. Cover, Spec.
E. G. Farand, GSC
R. W. Stephens, GSC
S. W. Hahn, AUS
E. O. Paulson, AC
F. X. Krebs, AC
W. C. Ingram, AC
T. H. Young, Inf.
R. W. Leggett, QMC

Major to Lt. Colonel

Henry Carter, CMP
C. L. Crawford, GSC
A. R. Bailey, TC
N. E. Holden, FA
V. L. Lewis, Inf.
J. B. Egan, FA
W. K. Benson, Jr., CE
R. W. Castle, Cav.
I. O. Thorley, Jr., CE
H. B. Frederick, JAGD
T. H. Watkins, CAC
B. J. Brown, AGD
F. H. Meinert, CAC
J. C. Bice, CAC
H. W. Taylor, CE
T. F. Fieker, CMP
C. E. Eaton, MC
Melvin Zias, Inf.
P. U. Maxey, QMC
A. S. Poval, CAC
C. E. Ingram, Ch.
D. L. Bierman, QMC
E. G. Solomon, Spec.
J. A. Scott, Jr., CAC
E. F. Melaville, MC
C. F. Cordes, Jr., CAC
J. R. Williams, Jr., FA
A. S. Brannon, AGD
L. D. Strom, Inf.
H. H. Gibson, OD
L. H. Cope, JAGD
W. R. Langston, CAC
J. A. Barnes, CWS
W. J. Blythe, GSC
C. F. Ryan, JAGD
J. P. Leary, Jr., QMC
E. P. Walsh, Ch.
M. W. McInnis, SC
M. H. Sterne, AUS
W. F. Smith, AGD
L. E. Eddy, GSC
B. H. Bader, MC
B. Cuyler, AUS
J. F. Hill, CE
F. E. Hadermann, MAC
M. L. Hiller, CE
H. W. Rickey, GSC
O. J. Guseman, FA

Captain to Major

E. B. Gates, WAC
C. S. Myers, MAC
J. S. Roller, AC
J. E. Anderson, AGD
Hardy Smith, QMC
D. E. Kennedy, AGD
L. F. Adler, IGD
W. H. Henderson, QMC
C. L. Lecker, MAC
E. H. Alcorn, AUS
E. L. Wyman, Inf.
G. J. Pugh, QMC
H. H. Cole, AUS
T. L. Moss, Jr., CE
S. B. Jacobson, CE
J. A. Bennett, SC
S. S. Springer, AGD
R. L. Burkhardt, FA
E. L. Roelke, CE
H. S. Francis, QMC
E. F. Rivers, MAC
J. B. McNeely, FD

S. H. McNutt, AUS
C. W. Hammond, QMC
A. J. Lamb, QMC
L. H. Russell, Inf.
H. A. Stearns, MAC
M. D. Weldon, CWS
J. F. Baird, Inf.
C. B. Stearns, AUS
D. T. Warner, AUS
W. S. Pharr, AC
Cecil Durbin, AC
R. W. Cox, QMC
T. S. Rogers, Inf.
J. D. Jordan, QMC
L. P. Livingston, OD
F. H. Smiley, Inf.
G. C. Pritchard, AC
V. W. Officer, CE
L. M. Phillips, AC
F. M. Smith, Jr., CE
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L. C. Terrett, AC
G. A. Gray, AC
W. N. Hohenstein, AC
S. N. Lever, MC
J. W. Campbell, AC
J. E. McCormick, MC
C. L. Stanton, AC
H. L. Evans, Jr., AC
J. A. Matula, AC
S. C. Bell, JAGD
M. E. Norton, AC
A. C. Thomas, AC
E. C. Newton, AUS
R. A. Young, AC
J. O. Nance, AC
H. C. Vick, AC
J. C. Tesney, AC
W. H. Peeler, AC
G. M. Smith, AC
A. D. Morrow, Jr., AC
R. L. Faselier, AC
N. C. Christensen, Jr., AC
J. K. Hardy, AC
R. S. Talbot, AC
C. A. Nygaard, Inf.
D. A. Smith, MAC
C. L. Hankins, Inf.
C. D. Hawley, MAC
W. T. Gandy, Sn.
P. C. Little, Sn.
C. R. Gibbs, Inf.
F. B. Wallis, JAGD
F. N. Schwartz, MAC
J. B. Clark, Cav.
E. E. Keys, Sn.
E. M. Freeland, MC
M. W. Murphy, Jr., TC
G. K. Crawford, AC
R. L. Krummel, Jr., Sn.
G. W. Snook, VC
D. B. Krizer, AUS
A. R. Gallagher, Sn.
R. M. Zirkle, VC
R. P. Custer, MC
F. S. Labovitz, CE
E. J. Lake, SD
C. D. McWade, QMC

R. T. Davis, CE
F. W. Rothrock, AC
W. C. Nelson, FD
J. B. Moore, FD
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S. S. Hawley, FD
W. J. Classen, AC
C. E. Cox, III, AC
S. Hale, AC
T. D. Sargent, FD
A. C. Lazure, OD
R. Kramer, OD
L. J. Powers, FD
H. W. Lanford, AC
J. H. Pease, AC
A. A. Rusche, FD
J. W. Urban, Inf.
L. S. Smith, AC
D. J. Reid, Cav.
V. C. Hobday, FD
R. E. Dunstan, CAC
B. J. Dorrity, CAC
J. S. Schapiro, AC
G. L. Benson, FA
E. J. Gilman, Inf.
J. F. Yarek, AC
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J. A. Peck, OD
H. L. Case, Jr., AC
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J. D. Motz, FD
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H. L. Woodson, Jr., AC
C. A. Olson, AC
J. B. Cooper, Inf.
I. P. Richardson, DC
Robert Walker, MC
J. J. Russell, Sn.
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L. R. Van Winkle, Ch.
C. A. Rabb, OD
W. N. MacGregor, CAC
D. C. Sine, MC
W. E. High, Inf.
S. W. Harrison, AC
O. O. Robbins, CAC
R. C. Barry, Cav.
F. R. Corlie, MC
C. A. Cromwell, AC
D. A. Davis, MC
T. L. Graham, CE
M. G. DunBrow, AC
R. K. Glocker, MC
C. R. Wood, MC
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H. G. Wilson, MC
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F. J. Rinehart, AC
A. H. Catozzi, AC
L. G. Thabault, MC
T. D. Hagood, AC
J. A. Favor, AUS
R. K. Holbrook, AC
W. V. Willoughby, AC
R. H. Downie, AC
D. E. Purdy, AC
K. K. Parrot, Jr., Inf.
W. J. Simons, AC
G. F. Yackey, AC
J. R. Sinclair, AC
C. E. Deann, AC
J. P. Goldsberry, QMC
H. W. Jamison, MC
H. A. Olds, AC
E. M. Elder, AC
C. H. Weeks, AC
C. P. Trover, AC
P. T. Golden, AC
G. W. White, AC
J. V. Maximov, MC
J. V. Cosgrove, AC
V. L. Clark, Inf.
L. M. Schoen, AC
E. H. Wilkerson, Inf.
J. D. Armstrong, QMC
T. T. Miller, OD
O. H. Martin, AGD
G. H. Gordon, AC
A. P. Kane, SC
R. J. MacLean, Inf.
G. M. Murchison, AC
W. D. Crittenberger, Jr., FA

1st Lt. to Captain

D. E. Walker, DC
J. W. Hurt, CE
J. K. McCollough, AC
O. J. Farness, MC
J. B. Woods, MC
Rufus Crew, QMC
M. E. Liebenuth, AGD
J. G. Russell, MAC
L. A. Jean, MAC
E. D. Harmon, Jr., AC
J. H. Fabian, Inf.
J. E. Stuart, VC
O. J. Brady, MAC
Stanley Pitt, FD
L. D. Smith, AGD
S. R. Wood, AC
M. P. Roberts, VC
B. E. Grossman, MC
Faith Conklin, WAC
H. T. Streycmanns, AC
D. B. Lackman, Sn.
B. Wells, QMC
R. D. Hoffman, SC
A. L. Kleisath, AGD
M. E. Johnson, MC

1st Lt. to Captain

Benjamin Smilg, AC
J. J. Spatz, Jr., AUS
P. J. Ritchie, AC
J. F. Bolgiano, AUS
E. C. Phillips, Inf.
C. E. Reichert, CAC
C. E. C. Branin, AC
C. P. Hirsch, DC
R. H. Schwendler, AC
W. W. Woodward, AC
O. B. McIver, AC
C. R. Kuhn, AUS
R. F. Johnson, AC
G. H. Pratt, Inf.
H. C. Fixott, DC
G. L. Dines, MC
B. Dickstein, MC
P. A. Miller, FA
James Irvine, AC
B. F. Kelly, AC
D. W. Tucker, DC
G. A. Mitchell, AUS
C. W. Melton, AC
J. C. Wright, AC
J. C. Duvall, AC
B. C. Jackson, AC
J. C. Neely, AC
J. C. Briley, AC
E. D. Guthrey, AC
F. L. Gausler, FA
D. W. Nyrop, AUS
D. W. Fry, SC
J. L. Deaver, AC
M. A. DePietro, CE
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1st Lt. to Captain

R. J. Hillebrand, DC
A. J. Peterson, WAC
J. C. Purvey, MC
C. E. Radloff, DC
P. W. Elder, DC
Oscar Frost, CE
G. L. Sandy, DC
W. C. Haynes, Sn.
L. M. Werner, AC
D. C. Hollahan, OD
F. E. Sauer, MC
G. M. Adams, SC
R. D. Patton, MAC
L. E. Foulke, MC
E. H. Albright, DC
D. F. Freund, DC
R. Deputy, MC
P. M. Dally, AC
W. S. Ireland, MAC
B. E. Hayes, AC
S. L. Vance, DC
R. A. Jones, Jr., MAC
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W. H. Glasgow, SC
D. W. Lewis, DC
J. J. Van Lent, AC
M. C. Schroeder, MC
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R. E. Baldrige, MC
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1st Lt. to Captain

J. J. Hanrahan, CE
L. J. Diabali, MC
C. J. Delery, Jr., OD
C. J. Wheeler, MC
G. G. Gill, MC
W. G. Pierpont, DC
M. L. Ellis, WAC
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C. A. Ray, AC
I. E. McLaughlin, MC
E. S. Scott, MC
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1st Lt. to Captain

L. E. Colburn, CAC
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V. N. Miller, jr., AC
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H. Teichert, AC
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E. E. Kidder, AC
H. Mitchell, MC
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R. J. Taylor, AC
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G. B. Sammons, AC
F. V. Hendron, Cav.
G. A. Kordik, Inf.
P. E. Perry, TC
L. L. Wasserman, Inf.
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W. L. Hochschild, jr.,
AUS
H. A. Grohne, AC
R. S. Vanluger, Inf.
C. E. Brice, Ch.
M. R. Gehrke, QMC
D. A. Yeoman, OD
M. A. Groltzger, QMC
M. Haywood, jr., OD
E. H. Hoffman, Inf.
C. T. Hackard, Inf.
L. C. Harper, AC
D. H. Popma, AC
M. W. Lindquist, AC
J. M. Inf.
W. B. Macomber, Inf.
J. W. Tompkins, AC
H. M. Harmon, CE
C. Roberts, AC
J. R. Faber, QMC
W. G. Beck, jr., AC
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W. F. Hilliard, QMC
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L. Ellfin, FD
W. F. George, Inf.
M. Weisberg, CMP
C. A. Gosnell, Ch.
W. K. Cogswell, CE
D. Main, CE
J. M. Quinn, Inf.
M. H. Hall, AC
J. S. Hancock, AC
E. J. MacDermott,
AC
L. M. Pease, OD
A. L. Haynes, AUS
J. J. Ryan, Ch.
F. J. Gaffney, AC
G. B. Osborne, AC
A. E. Mathews, Cav.
A. E. Dale, QMC
A. C. Johnston, OD
R. K. Smith, Inf.
L. S. Rathbun, Inf.
R. W. Sackett, MAC
W. H. Halsted, Ch.
J. D. Brown, OD
J. F. Graf, Ch.
M. H. Zimmerman,
OD
M. L. Baumgardner,
AC
A. G. Lindgren, FA
R. M. Jerome, AC
J. S. Edwards, AC
H. M. Crowder, jr.,
DC
W. W. Fort, AUS
B. S. Swindoll, MC
F. E. Barry, CMP
C. E. Phillips, AC
C. E. Coulter, CE
R. D. Slade, Inf.
C. B. Deal, OD
P. R. Nugent, AC
W. C. Klein, AC
C. S. Ralston, jr., AC
A. J. Fenton, OD
T. V. Moore, jr., Inf.
G. E. Dukes, AC
H. E. Holloway, Ch.
A. E. Parker, Inf.
R. T. Huntington, SC
T. H. Natelson, AC
N. S. Hill, AC
H. K. McIntyre, QMC
A. C. Davies, Inf.
E. A. Behrens, AC
L. Garawitz, MAC
E. J. Barry, jr., OD
J. C. Orr, AC
R. W. MacKenzie, jr.,
Inf.
C. Payne, AC
T. G. Barkstrom, AC
J. B. Ford, AC
A. Singer, MC
F. T. Colberg, QMC
B. L. Cohn, QMC
E. Mayglothing,
OD
P. A. Carone, MC
M. Martin, DC
T. N. Adams, MC
W. H. Conway, MC
N. C. Munson, Ch.
J. D. Stevenson, AC
W. P. Gaffney, Cav.
D. Krugler, AC
J. V. White, DC
J. V. McCarthy, Inf.
H. S. Raynor, CE
J. G. B. Ewing, jr.,
FA
R. B. Aitken, AC
R. E. Pearl, AC
M. Bloom, AC
J. L. Feldman, MC
J. F. Seidman, AC
S. Kosar, FAC
H. H. Gilmore, OD
H. P. Dawson, OD
W. K. Schroeder,
CMP
E. J. Cleary, DC
J. deF. Buckingham,
AC
J. A. Carlson, Inf.
L. F. Simpson, II,
Inf.
D. F. Murphy, Ch.
J. Stern, CE
E. F. Forsythe, Inf.
T. R. Ireland, AUS
S. F. Nixon, SC
R. M. Gill, Inf.
H. McN. Jones, QMC
C. R. Ernst, Inf.
J. P. Morrissey, Ch.
E. H. Cherrington, jr.,
AC
C. M. Pope, DC
J. C. Fauthin, Inf.
J. S. Drobain, AC
J. S. Darrow, AC
J. A. Bagg, AC

Army Promotions (Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. to Capt.—Cont.

J. Y. Littleton, OD
K. W. Whitehorn, AC
F. L. Klidingsworth, FA
J. N. Baker, Inf.
J. Coleman, AC
C. R. Veal, AC
D. N. Armstrong, AC
L. V. Johnson, Jr., AC
E. E. Soranson, AC
W. R. Hensley, Ch.
F. E. Jueneman, AC
W. F. Campbell, AC
A. A. Schwabauer, AC
H. B. Fox, AC
R. H. Jones, Inf.
A. S. Fetterman, AC
E. W. Pearce, Inf.
S. Rusinko, Inf.
M. J. Linenberger, Ch.
I. W. Le Fevre, AC
J. R. Rhoads, AUS
R. M. Houston, AC
H. B. Sutherland, FA
H. L. Phillips, DC
M. Rosen, MC
S. G. Jacobs, DC
E. K. Cox, AC
B. C. McLawhorn, MC
R. B. Redfern, Inf.
G. H. Epting, OD
J. T. Rhoden, QMC
T. W. Cooley, Jr., AC
T. R. French, AC

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.

L. C. Hallett, AC
E. L. Chrisman, FA
J. M. Pelter, AC
E. E. Skarion, AC
G. J. O'Rourke, AC
A. D. Kasch, CAC
E. R. Carr, AC
H. G. Anderson, AC
H. W. Regelin, FA
E. E. Smith, JAGD
T. J. Hadley, AC
E. W. Broome, AC
D. E. Wadsworth, CWS
R. J. Putthoff, AC
R. P. Barnes, SC
F. J. Mueller, MAC
A. J. Garland, JAGD
G. A. E. Smith, JAGD
E. A. Harbula, AC
J. F. McArdle, CAC
F. C. Cheston, Jr., JAGD
C. S. Pelling, AC
M. Hyman, AC
M. Lustig, QMC
S. Honigman, SC
J. M. Bauer, FA
J. P. Risque, AC
R. J. Brandt, Inf.
C. S. Rockefeller, Inf.
W. Coff, AC
S. L. Jackson, SC
H. J. Pasternak, JAGD
G. H. Brelvogel, AUS
C. S. Lord, AC
J. L. Griffith, Inf.
G. J. Ford, AUS
E. E. Turner, Inf.
R. J. Farricker, AUS
W. D. Sporberg, Jr., JAGD
H. V. Water, SC
F. L. Grant, Jr., AC
J. W. Barre, JAGD
J. M. Burnham, III, AC
L. M. Brock, CMP
R. H. Lorfald, OD
C. B. Hansen, FA
W. D. Radcliff, JAGD
E. M. Greene, Inf.
G. C. Pinyard, AC

R. E. Peters, FA
R. R. Bischoff, AC
H. D. Poe, AC
D. B. Streepey, OD
R. C. Day, AC
E. M. Furner, Cav.
L. H. Burney, AC
J. W. Fowler, MAC
D. V. Grant, Jr., AC
J. W. Pennington, AC
D. H. Aulman, AC
D. L. Barrick, AC
D. V. Dunklee, AC
J. M. Keane, CE
J. R. Aemmer, OD
N. B. Saunders, AC
W. K. Owen, AC
J. A. Didero, AC
T. A. Doran, AC
L. C. Scharmer, AC
J. J. Mulligan, QMC

J. J. Caulfield, CAC
A. S. Reed, Jr., CE
J. A. Sullivan, AC
J. M. Buck, AC
G. L. Singeltary, Inf.
H. C. Hopson, CAC
C. C. Thomas, AC
H. Abrams, AC
B. D. Burris, AC
C. R. Clonts, Jr., AC
C. A. Stanley, OD
H. C. Rosenberg, CE
J. S. Gresham, AC
H. G. Sanders, AC
C. T. Parks, AC
E. W. Fanning, AC
F. H. Fahringer, AC
M. P. Songstad, Inf.
J. P. Engedahl, AC
J. R. Walsh, Jr., Inf.
E. P. Greene, AC

R. W. Edwards, QMC
R. T. Forpe, AC
N. L. Rubin, SC
W. N. Kinsley, CMP
S. MacD. Hixon, AC
B. G. Bates, Jr., AC
W. Calog, AC
V. D. Standford, CE
D. J. Perry, AC
H. J. Nussbaum, AC
L. L. Richey, CAC
R. A. Cottle, AC
J. M. Welch, Jr., AC
E. C. Sprague, AC
R. T. Prout, SC
G. M. Drew, AC
R. C. Poase, AC
D. W. Foster, AC
R. E. Stockwell, AC
T. S. Lindsay, AC
R. E. Knoebel, AC

C. L. Sharp, AC
F. E. Fossmyer, AC
J. A. O'Leary, Jr., AC
G. B. Orman, AC
J. J. Thomas, AC
C. W. Selbert, MC
L. J. Ryan, Cav.
M. C. Fabert, Cav.
B. E. Munch, AC
H. V. Morgan, AC
F. D. Curry, AC
W. St. Clair Delaune, Inf.
J. R. Peddy, CAC
F. D. Clark, CAC
J. S. Smith, QMC
F. McK. Leimbach, CAC
M. P. Ashworth, MAC
P. N. Stavropoulos, AC

J. F. Dillon, CAC
D. W. Lawrie, CAC
R. G. Love, Cav.
G. E. Robson, CAC
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KELLETT

OLDEST ROTARY WING AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Army Promotions

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. to 1st Lt.—Cont.

J. C. Nicholson, AC
H. W. Opoensky, SC
R. D. Dolph, AC
C. J. Siellano, Inf.
F. G. Greenfield, Jr., AC
J. J. Trella, AC
J. L. Haggerty, SC
F. S. Petrucione, AC
W. A. Moss, Jr., Cav.
J. W. Moore, Cav.
K. E. Justesen, Inf.
D. F. Kaiser, QMC
T. F. Keegan, Jr., OD
S. F. Davenport, CE
S. F. Terrazas, Jr., AC
R. A. Brande, AGD
F. J. Brown, Jr., SC
J. J. Schaefer, CAC
E. E. Elnarsen, Inf.
J. F. McCormick, Jr., AC
R. L. Knoop, Inf.
G. P. Reynolds, OD
J. F. Amaden, AC
N. B. Elkins, AC
F. W. Waggoner, AC
E. T. Salvato, CAC
A. F. Putz, AC
J. J. Schwartz, AC
J. J. Barry, JAGD
C. J. Caliri, AC
W. J. Dawson, Jr., Inf.
F. J. McGrath, AC
J. T. Patterson, AC
A. Bersin, MAC
C. J. Powe, TC
R. H. Sanctuary, AC
A. C. Sullivan, AC
J. McKee, Jr., CE
H. S. Storey, CAC
L. J. Golden, CAC
A. D. Whittington, Jr., MAC
G. Gilliam, Jr., AC
B. Dub, Simpson, AC
T. E. Newton, Jr., Inf.
J. H. Barrington, Jr., AC
F. M. Jolly, AC
C. Roberts, MAC
J. H. Clay, AC
W. C. Beer, Jr., CAC
A. W. Callender, OD
J. H. Kraich, AC
R. F. Lhotz, CAC
R. C. Streib, CAC
E. E. Mitchell, Inf.
R. D. Cooper, AC
J. K. Rebeja, AC
C. J. Dover, AC
R. A. Roderick, Inf.
H. R. Tom, AC
J. L. Bruener, AC
J. L. Smith, FA
L. D. Banta, Inf.
C. B. Anderson, AGD
D. C. Crummel, CE
R. F. Evans, AC
W. H. Bowden, AGD
P. J. Patton, Jr., AUS
D. A. Schialer, AC
R. A. Wilson, QMC
W. E. Davis, AC
T. O. Melton, MAC
W. P. Priestley, QMC
R. E. Denton, CE
M. T. Bisanar, AC
L. W. Purdin, AC
J. S. White, MAC
J. E. Larson, AC
R. F. Nuth, AC
S. M. Ulan, AC
J. D. Quinn, AC
J. H. Doolittle, Cav.
J. G. Paulisich, AC
H. B. Ziff, AC
E. J. Mosser, AC
P. V. Watkins, Inf.
W. C. Hamilton, CE
J. E. Karabin, OD
B. E. Williams, AUS
E. D. Bossone, AC
E. M. Selkregg, AC
J. T. Busch, AC
S. N. Busch, AC
G. J. Gaudin, CWS
S. Potter, Jr., CAC
M. M. Silverstein, MAC
C. D. Conley, AC
E. W. Rosenberg, Jr., Inf.
H. LeR. Osten, AC
J. C. Carey, QMC
W. J. Couperthwaite, AC
H. H. Dwight, AC
DeW. W. King, Jr., CAC
B. Hamilton, Inf.
V. D. Ramseur, Jr., AC
E. L. Salmon, MAC
S. G. Garity, CE
H. S. Murphy, AC
G. C. Crawford, OD
R. E. Dawson, AC
J. L. Minton, Jr., AC
J. W. Gott, FA
H. L. Anderson, AC
A. J. Glover, AC
F. Rader, AC
C. T. Roos, MAC
J. C. Robinson, AC
C. C. Pinkston, AC
P. T. Renner, SC
E. C. McGuire, AC
C. C. Clark, AC
N. L. Potter, AC
J. J. Middagh, Jr., Inf.

W. O. Schuler, Jr., AC
A. C. Forvald, AC
H. W. Dobbs, AC
E. L. Frye, AC
C. E. Staub, OD
W. C. Jenn, AC
D. H. O'Neil, AC
E. C. Davis, Jr., AC
F. B. Steele, AC
I. F. Gehring, Jr., Cav.
W. W. Wilkins, AC
R. A. Neumelster, Jr., OD
F. L. Brownlee, AC
A. McCloskey, QMC
L. C. Ferrell, AC
O. S. Shelly, Inf.
D. G. Cadena, AC
L. McC. Taylor, AC
P. Powell, QMC
E. L. Peterson, AC
A. E. Longgroth, AC
L. L. Rowland, MAC
L. L. Taber, AC
J. L. Dyson, TC
G. E. Bridwell, AC
M. H. Fenimore, CE
W. Kern, CAC
C. B. Miller, AC
G. H. Myers, AC
T. W. O'Connor, Jr., AC
R. de L. Moore, AUS
W. C. Collier, TC
J. W. Harris, Inf.
W. W. Merril, Inf.
H. H. Dew, AC
A. L. Stordeur, AC
R. A. Servais, AC
H. V. Mason, OD
M. L. Markey, MAC
T. B. Pollard, Jr., AC
C. A. Booth, QMC
F. J. Sullivan, QMC
G. L. Bushnell, AC
F. M. Fryer, CMP
L. W. Fletcher, CE
E. A. Deshitz, AC
R. W. Boyce, AC
C. L. Ward, QMC
H. R. Brettell, AC
J. J. Mansfield, AC
J. E. Whitehead, CE
J. S. Lawson, Jr., AC
W. F. Fox, AC
F. L. McGuire, Jr., AC
T. J. Davis, Inf.
V. A. Thompson, CWS
S. Hemovich, AC
D. L. Berry, AC
O. F. Hubbard, AC
J. E. Eitzen, OD
J. J. Meyer, SC
W. E. Conley, AC
E. A. Yeary, AC
C. W. Young, CE
C. W. Reggin, AC
S. Ross, AGD
J. H. Fox, Inf.
L. B. Garcia, AC
S. B. Hitt, AC
G. G. Hueckel, AC
M. V. Jacobs, AC
J. R. Curran, AC
W. A. King, AC
S. A. Daggett, Jr., AC
W. R. Healy, AC
G. G. Dorn, AUS
H. H. Braunstein, MAC
L. A. Headley, Jr., AC
W. J. Cain, AC
N. T. Keeler, AC
R. W. Parker, CMP
W. E. Simms, MAC
F. E. Ward, OD
W. W. Williams, AC
J. R. Bowman, AC
R. E. Hepplewhite, AC
L. S. Ritter, Jr., CAC
A. S. Stothey, AC
G. N. Kenney, QMC
W. Hopkins, AC
J. A. Prekop, AC
R. S. Manion, AC
R. S. Brawerman, MAC
T. A. Dekle, Jr., AC
M. C. Floyd, Jr., AC
W. F. Fann, TC
J. D. Barrington, FA
L. H. Cone, AC
F. B. Shaffer, AC
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O. C. Epps, TC
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O. J. Richiardi, AC
C. H. Simmons, Jr., AC
A. W. Frenk, AC
A. C. Pritchett, AC
M. C. Haddon, CAC
Z. R. Morrison, AC
J. R. Fredette, AC
R. S. Lucado, AC
J. J. Lahey, AC
D. C. Shepherd, AC
J. B. Mazzel, AC

U. S. COAST GUARD

MAKING one of his rare public addresses, Vice Adm. Russell R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, on 15 Dec. addressed the combined Reserve Officer graduating classes at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.

Graduating on that date was a class of new male Reserve officers and a class of candidates for commissions in the Women's Reserve.

End Civil Life Commissions

The SPAR officer training class which convenes at the Academy 31 Jan. 1944, will contain the last group of civilians appointed for direct commissions. Applications for such commissions must be received in headquarters before 15 Jan. 1944.

The number of enlisted SPARS in each officer training class has been gradually increasing in recent months, and after the 31 Jan. class, officer training classes will be composed entirely of enlisted personnel who must have six months' service before being eligible for such training.

Coast Guard headquarters is pointing with pride to the fact that not one enlisted SPAR in any of the three classes which they have been eligible to attend has failed to complete the officer training course satisfactorily.

There are now approximately 600 SPAR officers. A total of 800 officers by 30 June 1944 is being planned for, but

consideration is now being given to the advisability of increasing this goal.

Headquarters has given authority to place on inactive duty until 17 Jan. 1944 SPARS enlisted during the holidays who do not wish to report immediately for duty.

Convene Special Classes

A class in damage control and fire fighting was convened at Ft. McHenry, Md., 14 Dec. Attending the three-week course are two officers each from the New York and Boston districts, and one officer from each of the other districts, with the exception of the 9th, 10th, 13th and 14th districts.

A similar class convened 7 Dec. at Ft. McHenry.

Schedule Ship Launchings

The 180-foot cutter Mariposa is scheduled to be launched 27 Dec. at Duluth, Minn., at the Zenith Dredge Co. yard, with Mrs. T. E. McCready, wife of Lieutenant McCready, as sponsor.

On 28 Dec., the 180-foot cutter Sweetbriar, one of 21 cutters being constructed by Marine Iron and Shipbuilding Co., at Duluth, will be launched.

Two other 180-footers were launched at Duluth, 9 Dec. The Mallow was launched at Zenith's yard with Mfs. N. B. Hall, wife of Captain Hall, as sponsor, and the Sedge was launched at Marine Iron's yard.

T. F. Haeberle, AC
C. H. Racht, AC
W. Ellberg, AC
R. R. Boner, QMC
J. E. Goffinger, AC
L. K. Redman, AC
E. W. Schlottbauer, AC
D. G. Durkes, AC
J. B. Seifert, AC
G. U. Brake, Jr., AC
E. E. Ehrsman, OD
D. L. Fulmer, FA
J. G. Goodyear, OD
J. A. Yager, AC
L. V. Koryak, AC
J. W. Croushore, AC
B. E. Ferguson, FA
H. D. Sexton, CE
C. M. Ellis, AC
P. A. Martin, AC
R. A. Conway, MAC
S. V. Vorba, Inf.
D. W. Hicks, Cav.
L. R. Harding, CE
T. C. Cross, Inf.
C. L. Turner, AC
H. W. Bushacher, Inf.
H. Elliott, SC
T. E. Collins, Jr., AC
E. D. Reed, QMC
R. R. Grayson, TC
E. M. Baysinger, CE
W. A. McCabe, CAC
J. M. Parker, III, AC
T. B. Thompson, AC
F. M. Thomas, AC
E. F. Everett, AC
F. W. Krebs, Jr., CE
W. J. Regan, AC
H. M. Burns, Jr., SC
G. R. West, AC
E. A. Comer, AC
R. Lurie, OD
S. B. Chandler, AC
D. J. Nolan, AC
F. LeR. Iorio, AC
D. B. Tucker, Jr., AC
D. T. Donohue, CE
F. R. Harnden, AC
L. P. Amoroso, CAC
W. H. McDonald, CMP
F. L. Benson, Jr., AC
D. D. Dyas, AC
M. T. Holmes, AC
G. J. Watt, MAC
R. H. Ellsworth, Inf.
G. W. Newman, AC
P. O'Bagy, AC
V. P. Kling, MC
W. Lines, AC
D. M. Townsend, AC
F. E. Ellis, AGD
T. N. Mawhinney, AC
W. J. Wagner, OD
C. S. Erlander, CE
B. W. Choate, CE
R. T. Ungerman, SC
H. D. Currier, AC
J. T. Dresbach, AC
R. Van Burdick, AC
F. J. Fleischmann, AC
E. Baker, AC
J. M. Moody, FA
B. C. Wyle, AC
D. J. McLean, QMC
R. F. Tevis, FD
M. A. Hendrickson, AC
T. G. Lyon, AC
H. Reagan, AC
J. H. Franken, AC

E. E. Broyles, AC
R. W. Martin, AC
W. M. Elias, AC
R. F. Price, AC
E. Cottle, Jr., AC
M. A. McNeur, SC
S. E. Dunn, AC
C. E. James, MAC
B. B. Bridges, AC
J. W. Fuller, AUS
E. A. Hambleton, AC
J. O. Young, Jr., OD
L. A. Cavanagh, FA
W. P. Rogers, AC
R. B. Williams, CMP
R. Benson, SC
R. O. Crabtree, AC
J. W. Goodfellow, AC
H. R. Wood, AC
H. W. Timmerman, AC
J. W. Sherman, AC
N. T. Crow, FA
R. W. Christiansen, AC
H. McK. McGoon, OD
M. B. Turner, AC
W. R. Cliffe, Inf.
A. D. Smith, AC
S. C. Donaldson, Jr., AC
M. J. Spence, AC
J. M. Crouse, AC
L. S. Thorwart, CE
E. L. Dalabrida, AC
A. L. Hill, Jr., AC
W. C. Leonard, AC
E. L. Boillotat, AC
T. J. Sabetta, AC
L. Strick, CE
A. R. Mitchell, OD
J. E. Hickey, CE
J. E. Hooten, AC
C. S. Francke, AC
R. B. Schellhaas, CE
J. G. Kriss, AC
B. Gordon, AC
J. C. Carey, QMC
H. A. Schaefer, CMP
J. B. Moore, CAC
H. H. Gange, TC
R. L. Dreyer, AC
M. S. Hines, AC
T. W. Crews, Jr., AC
B. F. Yeargin, Jr., AC
W. C. Powers, AC
A. C. Mielke, AC
C. E. Fox, OD
J. H. Jones, Jr., AC
T. B. Jones, AC
J. C. Corbitt, Jr., SC
J. M. Speer, AC
R. C. Gardner, AC
V. A. McKay, AC
G. M. Patrick, CMP
J. G. Davis, Jr., AC
J. E. Chinn, AC
J. F. Robbins, AC
D. W. Peterson, QMC
M. C. Wallace, CE
L. N. Walker, AC
M. M. Wilson, AC
W. E. Robertson, Jr., AC
R. L. Couch, AC
R. E. Wiley, AC
D. E. Wade, AC
D. R. Liles, MAC
J. M. Heidelberg, OD
A. J. Blount, AC
L. S. Waddington, Jr., AC
J. B. Leftwich, AC
R. M. McBeth, AC
W. J. Collidge, QMC
A. J. Clancy, CMP
J. R. Brown, AC

A. N. Thomas, AUS
H. D. Duncan, Inf.
J. E. Holland, CMP
O. B. Peterson, AC
M. Muntany, AC
P. T. Talbot, FA
R. D. McPheters, AC
S. E. Snelson, AC
D. A. Bloom, OD
R. A. Klotz, AC
H. M. Darmstadler, AC
J. A. Noon, AC
J. R. Dalley, OD
V. W. Hurra, AC
E. W. Schrage, AC
R. J. Jensen, Inf.
R. E. Armstrong, AC
K. L. Hoffmann, Inf.
L. E. Dye, AC
L. O. Rutland, AC
M. B. Butler, AC
G. W. Nowels, AUS
J. A. Maier, TC
S. E. Walters, FA
R. S. Maxwell, Inf.
B. LeR. Sweigart, AC
J. E. Stephan, SC
W. P. Beasley, AC
C. S. Breaud, Jr., QMC
J. R. Battalora, AC
W. J. Rabin, AC
O. L. Clarke, Jr., AC
J. P. Duhe, Cav.
R. M. Witham, Jr., AC
I. J. Keefer, AC
P. C. Wallwork, AC
A. J. Anselus, Inf.
J. Brown, QMC
A. S. Wahlstrom, Inf.
J. F. O'Reilly, AC
J. W. Pinks, AC
R. W. Baldwin, Inf.
G. S. Yeaton, AC
H. B. Spifford, TC
R. K. Wilson, AC
E. F. Greenough, SC
T. A. O'Brien, Inf.
C. I. Fairbairn, AC
G. J. Sargent, AC
J. H. Holland, QMC
J. F. Brown, CAC
A. L. Kennedy, AC
D. G. Minard, AC
L. E. Knapp, AC
J. E. Cleworth, AC
C. M. Triewerler, AC
E. E. Sparks, AC
E. Kildal, AC
L. H. Faresse, AC
L. S. Allen, AC
J. L. Mathis, Inf.
J. A. Elliott, Inf.
A. G. Irvin, Jr., AC
L. E. Doubleday, AC
A. D. Woods, Jr., AC
R. F. Lowe, AC
C. E. Kilpatrick, CE
L. R. Behnke, Inf.
A. W. Handorf, AC
R. D. Kleffman, CMP
E. F. Rhode, AC
W. P. Taylor, AC
J. R. Nims, AC
R. E. Watkins, AC
G. S. Shaw, Inf.
G. A. Renzaglia, AC
G. E. Melgard, Inf.
G. E. Jackson, CE
J. A. Nicholson, AC
J. R. Vinckel, AC
E. B. Schmidt, AC
H. L. Wells, CE
B. S. Worthen, AC
E. E. Weatherby, AGD
W. Mazur, Inf.
L. W. Rieker, AC
F. W. Wurst, AC
H. G. Conway, CMP
W. G. Cole, CE
N. A. Horner, AUS
H. A. Regue, AC
J. R. Tobey, AC
J. E. Gill, Inf.
K. W. Howat, AC
R. C. Horner, Jr., AC
R. H. Price, AC
E. I. DeGroff, AC
E. M. Brown, AC
H. J. Lipschitz, AC
S. D. Borenstein, AC
R. Gundlach, SC
I. A. Stavin, AC
F. S. Faust, AC
W. E. Booth, Jr., CE
R. S. Martin, AC
J. E. Jarvis, MAC
A. G. Kluepfel, AC
J. Blazek, Inf.
W. H. Coberg, CAC
S. Perelmuth, MAC
P. F. MacGuire, AC
E. W. Hartung, Jr., AC
A. H. Levine, CMP
A. M. Shibley, CE
F. X. Mancuso, AC
A. J. Kieser, Jr., AC
W. L. Richman, AC
E. F. X. Wolfe, Jr., AC
B. Myron, AC
A. T. Hucko, FA
G. Yaeger, AC
J. L. De Santis, Inf.
R. A. Pringle, AC
F. S. Cash, AC
W. P. Johnston, AC
B. L. Martin, Jr., AUS
C. A. Solomon, CE
V. A. Senecal, AC
J. R. Ree, QMC
D. D. Morrow, CMP
H. E. Williams, SC
G. J. Legow, Inf.
J. C. Legow, Inf.
M. R. Strauch, SC
J. E. Wasem, Jr., AC
F. D. Reames, CWS
D. D. Dunn, CAC
J. B. Stowe, FA

U. S. War Communiques

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HQ., SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC

9 December

Northwestern Sector: Ceram: Our heavy units attacked Pelaw village and the airfield on Haruku Island with twenty-seven tons of bombs. Many bursts were seen in the regiment areas and fires were started.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Port-por: Our medium units at night strafed and dropped twenty-two tons of bombs on the airfield and adjacent villages causing large explosions and fires visible thirty miles.

New Britain: Gasuata: Our fighters in a dive-bombing attack raided enemy supply dump areas, causing explosions and fires. Our long-range fighters strafed Kalai Plantation and the jetty at Waitavalo in Wide Bay.

Cape Gloucester: Our escorted medium and heavy units again attacked airdromes and installations at Borgen Bay, dropping 195 tons of bombs. Anti-aircraft positions at the cape were destroyed or damaged. Flames and smoke covered the target area. Kokopo, Alalo and Natamo villages and the adjacent shoreline were accurately strafed and bombed from low altitude, causing severe damage and fires.

Arawe: Our medium units attacked barge hideouts and targets of opportunity along the coast with sixteen tons of bombs.

Vitu Islands: Our attack planes and long-range fighters at minimum altitude bombed and strafed buildings and supply dumps at Garove Island and a patrol unit bombed at night.

New Guinea: Madang: Our air patrols strafed installations in the area and over Wewak shot down an enemy fighter and probably destroyed a second one.

Huon Peninsula: Elements of our ground forces in a flanking movement, captured Peak Hill at the edge of Warco village. On the coast, our forward troops have advanced to within a mile of Kaligia.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka area: Our escorted medium and heavy units attacked Bonis airdrome and Tariena village, causing fires. Our fighters strafed Chabal and the west coast of Buka Island.

Kieta: Our escorted torpedo and dive-bombers attacked the harbor area with fifty-five tons of bombs, destroying fifteen buildings and starting many fires. Our air units strafed at Arawe and Koromira and bombed Kieta supply dumps.

Empress Augusta Bay: Our ground forces enlarged their perimeter on the northeast. There were light patrol contacts only. Our medium units and fighters bombed and strafed the Monolith Mission sector and reported the entire area devastated by recent sustained air attacks.

Bulu: One of four night patrol units bombed and strafed Kahili airdrome.

10 December

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Kupang—Our mediums bombed the wharf area and airdromes at night, causing fires.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng Area—A South Pacific reconnaissance unit bombed and strafed six loaded enemy barges north of Cape Clemens, sinking three and probably destroying the remainder.

New Britain: Cape Gloucester—Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed the coastal sector and our light naval craft sank an enemy torpedo boat off Arawe.

New Guinea: Uligan Harbor—Our air

patrols strafed and damaged six enemy barges.

Huon Peninsula—Our ground forces captured Wareo and continue in pursuit of the enemy. Our attack planes and fighter patrols bombed and strafed coastal bivouac and supply areas from the fortification point to Scharnhorst Point and attacked two barges. Our light naval units destroyed four barges at Singor.

Ramu Valley—Increased enemy patrol activity was reported northeast of Kesawal.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka Area—One of our air patrols strafed Green Island.

Kieta—Our medium units bombed and started fires in the harbor area. Four loaded enemy barges in Torau Bay were effectively attacked by our light naval craft.

Empress Augusta Bay—Our night air patrols shot down an enemy floatplane over Cape Torokina. Our medium units bombed Kahili airdrome.

Adverse weather generally limited all air

operations.

11 December

Northwestern Sector: Dutch New Guinea: Our medium units attacked villages and surface craft in the Wissel Lakes district and at night bombed the jetty area at Kaimana.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Borgen Bay: Our escorted medium units attacked enemy installations from Silimati Point to Alalo and from Cape Raoul to Rein Bay, dropping forty-eight tons of bombs and heavily strafing dispersed bivouacs, barge bases and supply dump areas. A heavy reconnaissance unit bombed Cape Gloucester.

New Guinea: Uligan Harbor: Our fighter patrols strafed and set fire to a large enemy lugger and three loaded barges.

Ramu Valley: Our fighters executed two dive-bombing and strafing attacks on enemy defense positions at Kesawal and started fires in supply dumps at Daumoina.

Huon Peninsula: Our medium units bombed Hubika, starting fires, and our air

patrols strafed targets along the coast to Sidor and bombed Namburiwa. Two enemy barges were destroyed by our light naval craft near Reiss Point.

Solomon Islands: Adverse weather continues to limit air operations.

12 December

Northwestern Sector: Reconnaissance activity only.

Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: Kavieng: One of our night reconnaissance units sank an 8,000-ton enemy freighter near Dyaul Island with three direct hits.

New Britain: Wide Bay: Our air patrols strafed enemy installations on Kailai Plantation and Waitavalo and bombed buildings on Unea Island, starting fires.

Cape Gloucester: Our escorted heavy units dropped fifty-two tons of bombs on enemy positions.

New Guinea: Ramu Valley: Ground patrol (Continued on Next Page)

America goes for Apple "Honey" and the freshness it gives Old Gold



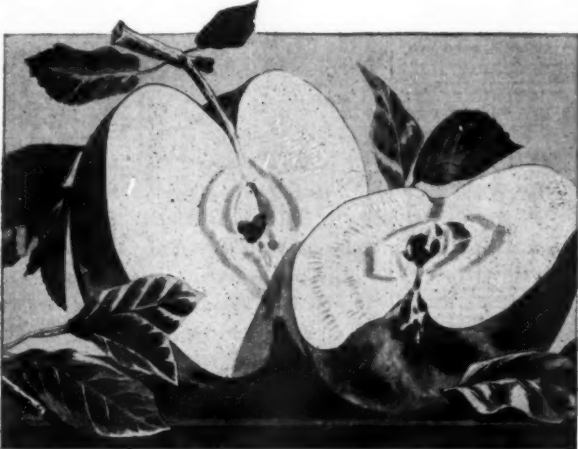
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That was back when our Army was just starting to grow in a big way. But at that time Old Gold was determined to be even *more* popular by making an even better cigarette.

2 years ago—"Something new has been added"

At this time Old Gold was telling smokers about the addition of Latakia, a fine imported tobacco with a rich flavor. The improved taste won many new friends.

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

clashes are reported in the Kesawai sector. Our medium units with fighter escort bombed supply and bivouac areas at Yokopi and along Bogadjim Road with fifty tons of explosives. Two bridges were hit. One of our air patrols shot down three enemy fighters near Madang. Enemy planes caused minor damage in a pre-dawn raid on the Dumbo area.

Huon Peninsula: Our troops have captured Bazuluo and are fighting enemy rear guards northeast of Wareo and on the coast of the Tunom River. Our escorted heavy bombers dropped forty-two tons of explosives on an enemy barge and supply base at Numa-buri, starting fires. Our air patrols strafed Sio. Our light naval craft on night patrols destroyed ten enemy barges near Reiss and Hardenberg Points. An enemy air raid on Pino Hill at dusk was ineffective.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Our air patrols strafed two barges off Torokima and attacked targets along the northeast coast and in the Feui and the Green Island groups. An enemy barge was destroyed by our surface craft. Adverse weather conditions continue.

13 December

Northwestern Sector: Borneo: Balikpapan: Our heavy units at night attacked enemy oil refineries, causing large explosions and fires in the plant, storage and tank area.

Celebes: Macassar: Our heavy units bombed the harbor area at night, starting fires on the wharves.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Rein Bay: One of our medium units bombed and strafed targets along the coast from Rein Bay to Cape Gaultre.

Borgen Bay: Our medium units bombed coastal trails and installations with twenty-five tons of explosives and extensively strafed the bay and shore. Escorting fighters strafed the Cape Bushing area.

New Guinea: Ramu Valley: Sharp patrol clashes continue. In the Kesawai sector, there was an exchange of artillery fire during the day. Our air patrols drove off a force of forty enemy fighters attempting to raid our

positions shortly after dawn.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground troops advanced along the coast to the Sowi River, driving the enemy from prepared positions in the precipitous terrain of the Tunom River valley. The enemy abandoned over 100 known dead here and at Kaligia. Our medium units bombed the enemy barge base and bivouac areas at Fortification Point with twenty tons of explosives. Our fighters destroyed two enemy barges and a launch off Lapsius Point and our light naval units after dark sank two barges and damaged three others off Blucher Point.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Kietia: Our medium units bombed a bridge near Rigu Mission and installations at Arigue Plantation, destroying twelve storage buildings.

Buin: Our medium units bombed supply dumps near Kahili airdrome and our fighter patrols attacked buildings, gun positions and barges at Tonolei Harbor.

Empress Augusta Bay: An enemy counter-attack in the northeast sector was defeated.

14 December

Northwestern Sector: Arafura Sea: Our heavy reconnaissance units bombed Bula, starting fires in the barracks area. They raided Kokas in McCluer Gulf and bombed Larat and Watmuri villages in the Tenimbers.

Northeastern Sector: New Britain: Gasmata: Our fighters dive-bombed the airdrome and strafed gun positions on Agur Island, causing large fires. Long-range fighters strafed Kallal and Waitavalo in Wide Bay.

Borgen Bay: Our reconnaissance units bombed and strafed targets from Cape Gaultre to Alalao and Atsilimati point.

New Guinea: Ramu Valley: Our fighters dive-bombed Kisa village and the Bogadjim Road, damaging a bridge. At dawn an enemy air raid on Dumbo caused no damage. During the morning nine escorted enemy bombers attacking Gusap were intercepted by our air patrols. Two bombers and one fighter were destroyed and another fighter was probably destroyed. We sustained minor damage.

Huon Peninsula: Our forward elements with tank support crossed the Sowi River and are nearing Lakona on the coast. Inland our forces are maintaining contact with

enemy rearguards north of Wareo. One of our heavy reconnaissance units bombed Namburi, causing a large fire and explosion in a probable ammunition dump.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka area: Our heavy units bombed Tsirogei wharf and village with good coverage. Our night fighters bombed and strafed the airdrome, starting fires. Medium units bombed Green Island.

Kietia area: Our medium units bombed and strafed Arigua Mission, destroying nine buildings, and our air patrols in three sorties hit Koromira Mission and Kietia airdrome and the town.

Buin: Our torpedo and bomber planes attacked enemy installations at Jakohina with fifty-four tons of bombs, destroying three anti-aircraft positions, a jetty and several buildings, causing large explosions and fires. Our medium units and air patrols in five attacks struck Jabu, Kahili, Tonolei, Lausi and northwest Choiseul, starting numerous fires.

15 December

Northwestern Sector: Timor: Kupang: Our mediums bombed the town and wharf areas at night, starting large fires. Enemy night fighters attempted unsuccessfully to intercept.

Dutch New Guinea: Our medium bombers at night attacked Kaimana and Babo starting fires. Enemy fighters attempted interception ineffectively.

Kel Islands: Our mediums bombed Faan, causing fires, strafed Tual and Dula villages. Northeastern Sector: New Ireland: One of our night reconnaissance units sank a 4,000-ton enemy cargo vessel off Cape Marau.

New Britain: Rabaul: In a night attack planes bombed and strafed enemy bivouacs at Kalai Plantation and Maitavalo.

Gasmata: Our escorted heavy and medium bombers, in a strong coordinated attack, dropped 248 tons of explosives on enemy positions at Lindenhafen, Iling Iling and off shore islands and extensively strafed the area at minimum altitude. Heavy, widespread damage to buildings, installations and supply dumps were caused with attendant large fires and explosions. Two of nineteen enemy fighters attempting interception were downed. All our planes returned.

New Guinea: Ramu Valley: Three strong pre-dawn attacks on our forward elements in the Kesawai area were defeated, with heavy enemy losses. Our attack planes bombed and strafed enemy bivouacs and supply areas at Taumolina, Yaula, Kwato and along the main line of communications to Bogadjim. Escorting fighters strafed camp areas along the coast west of Pommern Bay.

Huon Peninsula: Our ground forces on the coast are closing in on the enemy's supply base at Lakona. Our air patrols in a coastal sweep from Suidor to Fortification Point strafed and wrecked ten enemy barges. Our light naval units at night sank three enemy barges near the Sanga River, destroying nine more off Reiss Point.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville: Buka Area: Our escorted medium, torpedo and dive-bombers attacked enemy installations at Beula airdrome and in Matchin Bay with fifty-six tons of bombs. Gun emplacements and buildings were destroyed at Ratson and a jetty was demolished at Soraken.

Nunamuna: Our medium units bombed and strafed Arigua Plantation, destroying three buildings, and our fighters attacked Tenekau Plantation, causing fires.

Kietia: Our medium, torpedo and dive-bombers and fighters in four attacks destroyed numerous buildings and started many fires at Toborei Bay, Rigu Mission, Puanapa Point and Kietia township.

Empress Augusta Bay: Ground activity was limited to minor patrol actions. An enemy bomber attacking our surface units at night was shot down. One of our naval units bombarded targets in the Java-Mawaraka area.

Buin-Faisl: In a series of attacks our medium and heavy units bombed Kahili with thirty-seven tons of explosives and torpedo and dive-bombers struck Diondio, destroying several buildings. Our fighters strafed Tonolei Harbor and Shortland Island. Our heavy units attacked Poporan at midday with thirty-six tons of bombs.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HQ., NORTH AFRICA

8 December

On the Eighth Army front action was continued against the enemy generally along the line of the Moro River in the coastal sector. Progress was made in spite of enemy counter-attacks, all of which were repulsed. Steady rain again hampered movements.

Troops of the Fifth Army continued to mop up the enemy pockets of resistance on the mountain masses near the center of the Fifth Army front. We have captured the summit of Mount Camino, giving our troops observation over enemy positions. Several villages were occupied. Hard fighting is continuing.

Weather continued to hamper air operations yesterday. Civitavecchia and Pescara were objectives of the medium bombers. The targets were well covered and damage to shipping observed.

Fighter aircraft continued to cooperate with the Fifth Army, but on a reduced scale. A number of successful air combats took place. Six enemy aircraft were destroyed, without loss to ourselves.

9 December

There were a number of localized actions on the Fifth Army front in which our troops made limited advances. In the mountainous terrain west of Filignano, our forces are engaged in reducing enemy pillboxes. In the central sector of the Fifth Army front, the enemy has been driven from all of Mount Camino, with the exception of hostile elements remaining in one village on the northwestern slopes. The enemy engaged in several inconclusive counter-attacks along the Fifth Army front.

Troops of the Eighth Army remained closed in action against the enemy in the area of the Adriatic coast. There was heavy fighting in the vicinity of Orsogna and our troops improved their position. Bad weather continued to restrict operations.

Eleusis and Tatol airfields near Athens were attacked by heavy bombers yesterday. A small force also bombed the harbor and shipping at San Stefano. In each case the target was well covered.

The railway center at Orte and Civitavecchia Harbor were bombed by medium bombers, and the viaduct at Spoleto was attacked. Lighter aircraft operated on an increased scale against enemy ground positions and communications. During these and other operations four enemy aircraft were destroyed. Seven of ours are missing.

10 December

After heavy fighting, Canadian troops of the Eighth Army, strongly supported by armored units, established firm positions north of the Moro River. There was fierce fighting in the vicinity of San Leonardo. The advance is continuing well, supported by our aircraft.

On the Fifth Army front we continued to make limited advances. Important terrain in the central sector of the Army front was won. Our troops captured Rocca D'Evandro. The enemy now has been driven from the whole of the eastern bank of Garigliano River, south of Rocca D'Evandro. A quantity of enemy material was captured.

Giulianova was attacked by medium bombers yesterday. The target was well covered. The activities of lighter aircraft were maintained, and included attacks on communications in the Rome area and on the east coast of Italy. Close cooperation with the Army continued. Enemy positions and traffic ap-

(Continued on Next Page)

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U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

approaches were bombed in spite of poor visibility. During the night of 8-9 Dec. light bombers attacked Civitavecchia, scoring hits on shipping and harbor installation, and leaving one ship on fire. From these operations four of our aircraft are missing.

11 December

On the Eighth Army front the advance is continuing in the face of repeated enemy counter-attacks. Our troops captured San Leonardo and fierce fighting is in progress south of Ortona. A second bridgehead has been established over the Moro River despite considerable opposition.

On the Fifth Army front our troops engaged in several successful localized actions. We consolidated and extended our positions on several important terrain features. The railway yards received an accurate and effective bombardment by heavy bombers, escorted by long-range fighters, yesterday. Strong fighter reaction occurred and a number of enemy aircraft were shot down. Ventimiglia railway bridges were attacked by medium bombers, fighterbombers flew to Civitavecchia, bombed the harbor with accuracy, and attacked shipping off the Yugoslav coast. They were active in the area of Chieti, destroying and damaging a large number of motor vehicles.

Light aircraft increased their intervention in the land battles, destroying gun positions and transport. There was little enemy air activity over Italy. During these operations eleven enemy aircraft were destroyed. Two of ours are missing.

12 December

On the Eighth Army front our troops continued to advance in the coastal sector under unfavorable weather conditions. The enemy is resisting vigorously by strong and repeated counter-attacks supported by armor. All these counter-attacks were repulsed and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. There were local engagements on the Fifth Army front. Enemy counter-attacks were repulsed.

Bad weather yesterday seriously hampered air operations, but light aircraft attacked enemy communications in the province of Emilia and an airfield in the Rome area. A railway center near Arce was attacked and a large explosion caused at San Vittore. A number of motor vehicles near Chieti were destroyed.

Fighter activity by the enemy was on an increased scale. They attacked our troops at several places but only a few aircraft could be brought to battle. One enemy aircraft was destroyed and one of ours is missing.

It now is known that the pilot of one of

our aircraft reported missing yesterday is safe.

13 December

On the Eighth Army front further progress was made in the face of determined enemy resistance. Our positions north of the Moro River were improved and widened. Strong enemy counterattacks were thrown back.

On the Fifth Army front our positions were further consolidated and patrols were active.

Bad weather yesterday curtailed our operations and there was no enemy activity. Fighters and fighterbombers flew offensive patrols and bombed ground targets. They destroyed a number of motor vehicles near Chieti and attacked Itri. The Terracina railway yards and air field were attacked by medium bombers.

None of our aircraft is missing.

14 December

In the Adriatic coastal sector, our troops threw back several enemy counterattacks, inflicting losses on the enemy and putting tanks out of action. Indian troops made further advances in the central sector of the Eighth Army front, where prisoners were taken.

Fifth Army front activity was limited to exchanges of artillery fire and patrolling.

Spalato and Sebenico were each attacked by our medium bombers yesterday. At Spalato the oil depot was set afire and at Sebenico the railway yards were wellcovered.

Activities of fighter-bombers and fighters were intensified. A number of gun positions and communications were bombed and motor transport was set on fire.

Bridges were damaged at Pontecorvo and Castello. The Terracina railway center was well covered by strikes.

Two of our aircraft are missing.

EIGHTH USAF HQ, LONDON

11 December

Large formations of U. S. Eighth AF Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by Thunderbolts and Lightnings, attacked naval and other installations at Emden today.

In numerous aerial combat, 117 enemy aircraft were destroyed by the heavies and twenty-one by the fighters.

From this operation seventeen bombers and three fighters are missing.

14 December

A joint communique: Strong formations of U. S. Eighth AF Flying Fortresses and Liberators, escorted by Thunderbolts and Lightnings, attacked objectives in northwest Germany yesterday. In aerial combats fifteen enemy fighters were destroyed, fourteen by the heavy bombers and one by the fighters.

In the afternoon Marauders (B-26's) bombed the enemy airfield at Schipol, near Amsterdam. RAF, Dominion and Allied fighters escorted and covered the medium bombers and flew in supporting sweeps.

From these operations five heavy bombers, two medium bombers and two fighters are missing.

FOURTEENTH USAF HQ, CHUNGKING

10 December

Mitchell bombers of the Fourteenth AF including those of the Chinese-American wing bombed Japanese-held positions in and about Changteh on 8 Dec. All bombs fell in the target area.

Another mission bombed Hofu, a small town in the Changteh area. Ninety per cent of the bombs hit the target.

Simultaneously American fighter bombers dive-bombed two small villages north of the Yung River near Changteh, scoring many hits.

All our aircraft returned safely from these missions.

11 December

During the night of 9 Dec. B-25's of the Fourteenth AF bombed Wuchang and Hangchow airdromes in central China. Several fires were started at Wuchang. The results were not observed at Hangchow.

Other Mitchells bombed Japanese installations in the vicinity of Changteh. Many land fires were started and a number of barges set ablaze.

Fighter-bombers, operating in support of Chinese troops on the Salween front, bombed barracks and enemy transportation at Tachai and Sansun. Others conducted a low-level attack on the airdrome and barracks at Tong, near Hanoi, French Indo-China. The barracks and airdrome were shot up and gasoline fires observed.

Liberators of the Fourteenth AF with fighter escort on 10 Dec. dropped ten tons of bombs on the railroad yards and adjacent warehouses at Hanoi, French Indo-China. Many hits were observed on railroad yards and adjacent warehouses and a large supplemental explosion was observed. Our aircraft encountered anti-aircraft fire but were not intercepted.

Supporting Chinese troops, our fighter-bombers attacked four villages in the area of Pasohan on the Salween front, starting large fires.

Japanese bombers attacked one of our forward bases twice on 10 Dec. The latter raid was intercepted by our fighters. Three enemy bombers were shot down and two probables and one fighter probable; a bomber and two fighters were damaged. We lost one aircraft in the air, but only minor damage was done at the field.

13 December

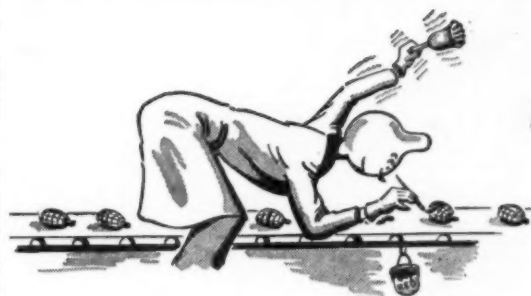
Fighters of the Fourteenth AF on 11 Dec. intercepted a force of enemy fighters and dive bombers as they returned to base. Eight Zeros and two dive bombers were confirmed destroyed, with no loss to our aircraft.

Mitchell bombers with fighter support bombed Japanese installations at Shihshow and Anhsiang in the Tungting Lake area. A total of twelve tons of bombs fell on the target area. Many fires and dense smoke were observed in both targets.

(Please turn to Page 478)

G.E. Salutes

THE MEN IN THE SERVICES



Mr. Detective

The X ray is industry's Sherlock Holmes. One of its newest assignments is checking the proper amount of powder in hand grenade fuses.

An imperfect fuse is dangerous. If it contains a powder charge that is too small, the grenade is liable to explode as soon as the soldier releases his grip on the handle. To combat this danger, the Army called on all X-ray laboratories for help. General Electric's answer to the problem is the only automatic machine so far devised.

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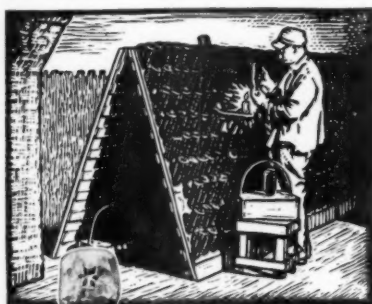
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Swift implementation of the understandings reached at the conferences at Cairo and Teheran is under way. General Marshall, American Chief of Staff, is in London placing the finishing touches upon the general plans for the establishment of the second front, which were formulated at Teheran. General Eisenhower, who probably will be placed in command of the entire Mediterranean Theatre, is taking steps for the operations which will drive through the Balkans and thus compel the Germans to withdraw troops from the Russian and western European battle areas. The Turkish Government is moving to strengthen its defense and to carry out the agreements made by President İnönü with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Cairo. Premier Stalin has entered into a pact of alliance with Czechoslovakia, undoubtedly in accordance with the approval of the leaders of the western democracies, which opens the door to Polish adherence. Announcement has been made that the United States, Great Britain and Russia will give major support to Marshal Tito and his band of partisans in Yugoslavia, and Prime Minister Churchill remained in Cairo to conciliate King Michael and his Government-in-Exile. Reports from the Balkan States show that apprehension of United Nations victory has increased with the result that Bulgaria is in turmoil and has had a change in ministry, and there is growing agitation in Hungary for the return of the country's troops from Russia. The Anglo-Russian-American pledge of independence for Iran has given weight to the promise of independence for Lebanon and Syria. Further promoting Arab support for the United Nations, are assurances given an American mission by the Arabian warrior, King Ibn Saud, of Saudi Arabia. Major General Ralph Joyce, American Middle East Commander, headed this mission, and as a result of his conversations with the King he has attached to the latter's staff military experts under the command of Colonel Alton W. Howard, who will advise His Majesty on economic, public health, radio transmission and military affairs.

Desperately the Germans are trying to counter the effect of the impressions created by the Teheran and Cairo conferences. By propaganda they are discounting the promise of Iranian independence, and have sent agents particularly to Bulgaria, to hold the Balkan states in line. The fact that the United States joined Russia and Britain in expressing the desire for Iran's independence and integrity, is accepted as evidence that the two latter nations will not engage in aggression against the protected country. The further fact that the President of Turkey expressed satisfaction with the arrangement proves to the Arab mind that it will be carried out. Turkish satisfaction is due to the realization that the rear of their republic no longer will become a base for attack by Russia. Moreover, Stalin gave assurances that he has no designs upon the Dardanelles. Knowing that the United States and Britain will give air protection to Turkish cities, the Ankara authorities feel they can move so as to assure protection of the vital interests of their country in the Mediterranean and the Balkans. Significantly, the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the relations of his government with Russia and the United States are as close as with Great Britain, and with the last named Empire there is in force a Treaty of Alliance.

The alliance which Russia and Czechoslovakia have signed, and which is in line with that in existence before the war, indicates that Europe will return to the old system of alliances, and that the President and Prime Minister Churchill have ceased their opposition to its revival. Taken in conjunction with the pledges made to Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia, the pact further means that Russian influence is to be dominant in central and southern Europe. It will be recalled that Prime Minister Churchill suggested that there should be an organized confederation of states in Europe which would enable their protection, a suggestion opposed by Stalin who feared the reestablishment of the cordon sanitaire of post-war World War I days. Recently Prime Minister Smuts of South Africa, urged that Britain join forces with combinations of small powers in Europe to offset the power of the United States and Russia. It is evident Stalin has not been led away by the Utopia of a world federation for peace, but is moving now to create a sphere of influence which will safeguard his country in the future. However, he was committed by Secretary Hull to the development of an international system of peace and security, and it is believed that once this is inaugurated and in operation, treaties of alliances will be cancelled. Although Poland has been invited to sign the convention between Czechoslovakia and Russia, its Government-in-Exile is taking no step toward acceptance. Before adhering to the Treaty it desires withdrawal by Moscow of the claims it has made to Polish territory. It is true Stalin is bound by the Atlantic Charter, and thus has denied any intention of aggrandizement, but it is pointed out that eastern Poland as the Baltic States, Karelia in Finland and Bessarabia, are Russian and not foreign, and as such should be reincorporated in the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt that questions of this character will continue to disturb the relations of the three great United Nations, but fortunately there was developed at Teheran a condition of close unity which will promote their peaceful solution. Moreover, there is now sitting in London the Council whose duty it is to deal with developments which may prove harmful to harmonious conduct of the war. The French Committee of National Liberation is not disposed to join in the recommendations of this Council because it is not represented thereon. In connection with the French committee, note is taken of the fact that when in North Africa, the President and Mr. Churchill did not receive General de Gaulle. Churchill conferred, however, with General Georges, whom de Gaulle purged because as Minister of War he approved the armistice with Germany. This disregard of de Gaulle is proof of Anglo-American dissatisfaction with the attitude he has adopted.

Just as developments toward unity of action have been occurring in Europe, so arrangements are underway to insure cooperation and coordination in Asia and the Pacific. Lt. Gen. Joseph Stilwell has been made Deputy Commander-in-Chief under Lord Mountbatten, and Brig. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland has been conferring with the latter in order to establish a close liaison with General MacArthur. A like liaison will be arranged with Admiral Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of our Pacific forces. It is known that Chiang Kai-shek has resigned himself to the Roosevelt-Churchill policy of defeating Germany first. Once this is accomplished, then the total attack will be made upon Japan. Foreign Minister Eden in an address to Parliament this week, promised that all of the resources of the British Empire would be joined with those of the United States, to crush that enemy. When that occurs, China will be the dominant power of Asia.

Now that the President has returned to this country, Congress will invite him to address it, and his revelations are expected to convince the country that the war will be shortened by the conferences he has held.

Army and Navy Joint Staff College—The third class to attend the Army and Navy Staff College convened at the Headquarters of the college, Washington, on 13 December. Thirty Army and Navy officers, constituting the class, are being indoctrinated by a week of lectures. Next week they will cover the Norfolk Area, where an amphibian demonstration will be put on by the Navy. In addition, they will inspect naval and air activities in the area, and the Army port of embarkation.

The fourth class, made up of 30 officers, began its course on 13 Dec. at the Army Air Force Technical School at Orlando, Fla. In this class are two officers of the Canadian Army.

The Staff of the College has been enlarged by the addition of two officers who have

recently returned from combat zones. One of these, Lt. Col. Douglas B. Williams, of the Air Corps, has been on duty in the Mediterranean area, on the staff of Lord Louis Mountbatten. He is on the Air Staff of the College and will be the specialist on Air Communications. The other new member of the staff is Lt. Col. Harold D. Bynell (FA) who has been on duty in North Africa. He is to be with the Joint Logistic Division.

Just announced is the fact that Brig. Gen. Robert C. Candee, formerly in command of the 8th Support Force in the United Kingdom, heads the Army Air Section of the Staff College.

Army Ground Forces—HEADQUARTERS, AGF—At brief ceremonies held last week in the various sections of headquarters, Army Ground Forces, commanded by Lt. Gen. Lesley J. McNair, 300 of the eligible 338 civilian employees of Army Ground Forces, the Army War College and the Army War College Station Complement were decorated for their service to the War Department.

HEADQUARTERS ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Commanding General, Antiaircraft Command, congratulated 48 civilian employees for their loyal and faithful service, in conferring upon them War Department service awards at a presentation ceremony held last week at this headquarters.

Brig. Gen. Frank C. McConnell, formerly Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Antiaircraft Command, has been named Chief of Staff, Antiaircraft Command, succeeding Brig. Gen. Cortland V. Schuyler who left last week to assume command of the Antiaircraft Artillery Training Center, Camp Davis, N. C. Gen. Schuyler, who replaces Brig. Gen. James R. Townsend, as Commanding General, AAATC, Camp Davis, had served as Chief of Staff, Antiaircraft Command, since January 1943. General Townsend has been given an unannounced assignment.

Named to succeed General McConnell as Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, is Colonel Clarence H. Schabacher, C. A. C., who commanded an antiaircraft artillery brigade at the AAATC, Camp Edwards, Mass., before being assigned to Headquarters Antiaircraft Command.

Having reported for duty from the Antiaircraft Artillery School, Capt. Duncan Edwards, Jr., C. A. C., has been assigned to the G-3 section of headquarters.

ANTIAIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Brig. Gen. Bryan L. Milburn, Commandant of the Antiaircraft Artillery School, has announced the appointment of Col. Dean S. Ellerthorpe as Director, Division of Instruction, at the School, succeeding Col. Hugh M. Cochrane.

An innovation in the graduation of officer candidates at the Antiaircraft Artillery School was introduced last week when members of the graduating class received their commissions at a ceremony held in a chapel in the school area. Previously all graduations were held at a camp theater.

ARMORED COMMAND—Maj. Gen. Alvin C. Gillem, Jr., commanding general of the Armored Command has left Fort Knox, Ky., "for an important unannounced assignment." He was succeeded by Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, commander of the Armored Replacement Training Center, who assumed the title of Acting Commanding General of the Armored Command. General Scott was succeeded as Center Commander by Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Camp, formerly assistant commander.

Twenty-five executives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, headed by Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey, visited the Armored Command installations at Fort Knox, Ky., recently. Specialist training at the Armored School was one of the featured topics of discussion.

Five officers of the French Army in North Africa are at Fort Knox taking special courses in the Armored School. All have seen action against the Nazis, two in tank units.

Col. Irwin L. Lummis has been appointed Train Commander of the 6th Armored Division, Camp Cooke, Calif. He formerly occupied a similar post with the 12th Armored Division. He succeeds Col. James C. Fry, recently transferred to the Armored School.

The 12th Armored Division has taken up new quarters at Camp Barkeley, Texas, under the jurisdiction of the XVIII Corps. The Division is commanded by Major General Carlos Brewer.

Lieut. Hsueh Sacy Cheng, officer of the Chinese Army, has been attached to the 20th Armored Division at Camp Campbell, Ky., to observe the latest methods adopted by the U. S. Army Engineers.

Lt. Col. Clyde A. Keltner has been named commanding officer of the 220th Armored Engineer Battalion of the 20th Armored Division. He succeeds Lt. Col. Daniel Spengler. Col. Keltner has served with the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 12th Armored Divisions.

Maj. Eugene H. Turner has been appointed Chemical Warfare Officer of the 20th Armored Division, Camp Campbell, Ky., succeeding Capt. Edward C. Allen.

Bureau of Ships—The Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn., launched the Barbero 12 Dec., their 23rd submarine in 42 weeks.

On the same day the destroyer Preston was launched at Wilmington, Calif., and two minesweepers, the Recruit at Alameda, Calif., and the Indicative at the Savannah, Ga., yard of the Machine and Foundry Co.

Four destroyer escorts were also launched 12 Dec., the Eisner and the Garfield Thomas at the Port Newark, N. J., yards of the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., the Gendreau at Alameda, Calif., and the Gandy at Tampa, Fla.

At Vancouver, Wash., the escort carrier Kadesh Bay was launched at the Henry J. Kaiser yard.

The Pollock Shipyard, Stockton, Calif., 7 Dec. launched the net tender Spice-wood, with Mrs. Earl Warren, wife of the Governor of California, as sponsor.

Mrs. Alfred E. Smith, wife of the former Governor of New York, sponsored the Navy minesweeper YMs-456 at the shipyard of the Greenport Basin and Construction Co., Inc., Greenport, Long Island, N. Y., 11 Dec.

The destroyer escort Gendreau was launched 12 Dec. at the yards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., San Francisco. The sponsor was Mrs. Josephine Gendreau, widow of Capt. Elphege Alfred M. Gendreau for whom the vessel was christened. Mrs. Chester Nimitz, wife of Admiral Nimitz, attended Mrs. Gendreau as her matron of honor.

Another West Coast launching was the fleet minesweeper Recruit at the yard of the General Engineering Co., Alameda, Cal., 11 Dec. The vessel was sponsored by Miss Kathleen Jackson.

Service Academy Graduates—Officers of the armed forces who are graduates of one of the service academies can probably expect to see steps taken in the near future to credit academy service for pay purposes. At the same time, 6,000 West Point graduates who hailed passage by the Senate on 3 July of a bill which would extend the \$250 uniform allowance to all graduates who on 3 April 1939 or later were in grade below major probably will not see House action on that bill.

The House Military Affairs Committee, frankly, does not like the bill. Neither does the Navy. Both take the view that payment of \$250 for uniforms to persons who were educated four years at government expense and paid \$780 a year is not justified.

The matter of credit for pay purposes for service at West Point, Annapolis and New London is another matter, however. Such service once was credited but was abolished with respect to persons who entered the academies after 1912 because it put graduated cadets on a better footing than persons commissioned direct from civil life. Now, however, the Pay Act of 16 June 1942 and the Pay Act amendment of 2 Dec. 1942 credit for longevity pay enlisted and warrant service and every conceivable type

of reserve service, active or inactive. The question, therefore, arises: Is not service at the academy as valuable in making an efficient officer as inactive reserve service? It is indicated that the House Military Committee may take up this matter some time this coming year, that the War Department will endorse the proposal, and that the other services will follow suit.

Naval Aeronautics—Comdr. Sterling M. Nordhouse, USNR, on 13 Dec. assumed command of the New York Regional Office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., of the Naval Air Primary Training Command, as the Navy reallocated 13 states to the New York Office for supervision of the training of aviation cadets.

Comdr. Albert F. Rice, USNR, former Officer-in-Charge, read his detachment orders to officers and crew in a brief ceremony at the office, and turned over the duties of Commanding Officer of the New York region to Commander Nordhouse, who formerly was in charge of the Atlanta Regional Office.

Lt. Robert M. Gamble, also of the Atlanta Office, arrived at the same time to assume the duties of Executive Officer in place of Lt. H. C. Ballou, who will shortly be detached for other duties.

The first large size plane of stainless steel construction ever put into production is now undergoing flight tests. Built under Navy contract the plane is a cargo carrier. Except for plywood doors and interior floors it is built entirely of stainless steel. This will be the first plane that the Navy has obtained which was designed entirely with cargo handling, loading and transportation as its primary mission.

A new highway from Pensacola, Fla., to the Naval Air Station has been named in honor of Rear Adm. George D. Murray, Chief of Naval Air Intermediate Training and Commandant of the Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola. Dedication ceremonies are scheduled for today, 11 Dec. The road was built at a cost of \$750,000.

The twin-engine, land-based plane Squadron 8-C of the Naval Air Training Center, Pensacola, Fla., shifted its base from the Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Corry Field, to the NAAS, Whiting Field, the middle of November to take advantage of the larger hangar facilities and much needed air space made available for it at the center's largest auxiliary. The torpedo-bomber squadron 6, left at Corry, expanded and took over the facilities vacated by Squadron 8-C.

Four Navy fliers have been rescued after the harrowing experience of spending 16 days and nights on a rubber raft in the South Pacific and 14 more in jungle and mountainous Japanese-infested areas. The fliers, all of whom were injured when their plane was forced down due to lack of fuel, are: Lt. Marion DeWitt Trewitt, USNR; Ens. Edward Anthony Conlon, USNR; Carl Douglass Saunders, Aviation Machinist's Mate, Second Class, USNR, and Carl Schaffer, Aviation Ordnanceman, Third Class, USNR. In the landing Lieutenant Trewitt, pilot of the plane, suffered a wrenched back and cuts on his face; Ensign Conlon, the co-pilot, had a possible broken arm and deep cuts on the head and one leg; Saunders received a wrenched back and Schaffer a wrenched shoulder. The crash split the plane partially open and washed into its tail the emergency gear which had been placed at the door when it became inevitable a sea landing must be made.

Signal Corps—Maj. Gen. H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, has returned to Washington after a three weeks' inspection trip during which he visited Signal Corps installations on the West Coast, Middle West, South and Southwest. The purpose of the trip was to obtain first hand information as to the current status and functioning of Signal Corps facilities in ports, camps, depots and shops and other installations, and to coordinate and simplify activities where the need exists.

Designed to clarify training literature for Signal Corps personnel and to coordinate its issuance, a new organization—the Fort Monmouth Signal Corps Publication Agency—has been activated at the Eastern Signal Corps Training Center. The new unit combines the work of the Technical Literature Section at Camp Evans, N. J.; the Instructional Book Section, Signal Laboratories; and the Department of Training Literature at Fort Monmouth. With the exception of literature prepared by the Airborne Unit at Dayton, Ohio, the Publication Agency will prepare or supervise preparation of all field manuals, circulars, bulletins and other material pertaining to the Signal Corps. Brig. Gen. W. O. Reeder, Commandant, Eastern Signal Corps School, is director of the Agency with Lt. Col. Fred M. Henshaw as deputy director.

Senator Hawkes of New Jersey delivered the principal address at the graduation ceremonies of Class 29 of the Signal Corps Officer Candidate School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, on 11 Dec. Class 29 was the second group to complete the four months course. Previously candidates were graduated in three months. The additional period is spent in field exercises, designed to apply the techniques of signal communication to practical problems. Class 29 was composed mainly of men from overseas and ROTC graduates.

An informal gathering of his associates in the Signal Corps witnessed the presentation of a major's insignia to Capt. H. J. Pence, Administrative Officer, Administrative Branch, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, on the occasion of his recent promotion.

Army Chaplain's Corps—The records reveal that in the present war 57 chaplains in the AUS have been decorated for gallantry in action and distinguished service. Three have received the DSC; 21, the Silver Star; 17, the Purple Heart; 7, the Legion of Merits; 3, the Croix de Guerre of the Free French, and one the Soldier's Medal.

In proportion to the size of the army the casualties among Army chaplains is larger than in previous wars. In a total of 91, forty-four are listed as dead, 16 having

been killed in action, 33 are prisoners of war, and 14 are among the wounded.

The first issue of a small folder entitled "Hymns from Home" has recently come from the War Department. Chaplains will issue most of these to the armed forces, but the Quartermaster General has taken one million copies which will be wrapped around K-rations which are to be sent to the war areas. The Music Branch of the Special Services Division, and the Office of the Chief of Chaplains have collaborated in preparing the leaflets, both with and without musical settings.

A film based on "Hymns from Home," "somewhat similar to Fantasia," is being prepared and will be available without cost to all Army posts, camps, stations, and general hospitals throughout the world for informal showings in places other than War Department theaters. This film will be delivered with an edition of "C. I. Movies" service.

Personnel at Fort Sill, Okla., claim that Santa Barbara, patroness of the Field Artillery, will receive special tribute from artillerymen in December. History tells that in that month, during the 4th Century she was beheaded by her father because of espousing the Christian faith. It is claimed that "Because of the sudden and violent nature of her death, coupled with the disposition of her decapitator, she became the protectress against thunder, lightning, firearms, gun powder, and sudden death. It is believed that field artillerymen chose her as their saint for the latter reason."

Word has come that soldiers of the Army 8th Air Force in England attended a Thanksgiving Day service at the church where Captain Miles Standish, military leader of the Plymouth Colony in Massachusetts, once worshipped. Lt. Col. William A. Gayle, commanding officer of the air unit mentioned, calls attention to the fact that "They were fighting in those days, as now, for freedom and the right to worship as they pleased."

Under the sponsorship of the General Commission on Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Churches of Christ in America, Dr. Jesse Halsey, of the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, is to visit Army, Navy, and Air Corps Chaplains stationed in Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Dr. Halsey is one of nine Protestant clergymen selected by the Commission to visit Protestant chaplains throughout the United States, one being assigned for this duty to each of the Corps Areas.

Army Nurse Corps—A number of promotions were effected in headquarters of the Nursing Division, office of the Surgeon General, this week, under authority of the new tables of organization for Army nurses, announced on page 394 of the 4 Dec. issue, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The new tables allow one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, three majors, three captains and three first lieutenants at headquarters.

Acting under authority of the tables, Maj. Mary G. Phillips, executive officer to Col. Florence Blanchfield, was promoted to lieutenant colonel. Promoted to major were Capt. Edna B. Groppe, Capt. Edith A. Aynes and Capt. Kathleen H. Atto. Promoted to captain was 1st Lt. Gertrude M. Roberts. Promoted to first lieutenant were 2nd Lt. Emily McM. Norton and Helen M. Smathers.

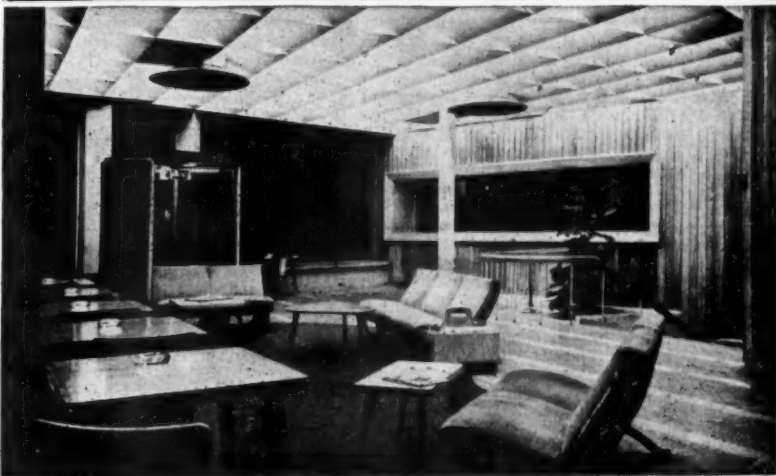
Also promoted to lieutenant colonel was Capt. Gertrude Thompson, recently assigned as principal chief nurse at Walter Reed General Hospital. A number of other promotions in the field also will be effected in the near future, under authority of the new tables of allotments.

Olive drab uniforms for Army nurses, physical therapy aides and dietitians have been authorized for wear within continental United States, as well as overseas. Two complete olive drab uniforms will be issued by the Quartermaster Corps to every Army nurse not yet so equipped, as soon as a suitable distribution system can be set up in the various service commands. Until they receive the new uniforms, nurses will continue to wear the two-tone blue uniform. Issuance of the olive drab uniform to Army nurses going overseas was begun this past spring.

New Weapons of Warfare—Reports from London and other sources continue to mention the long-range rocket gun with which it is thought Germany intends to attempt a bombardment across the Channel.

It is thought doubtful that such a weapon would be effective for shelling London due to the distance of the city from the coast. Some reports have it that the new weapon has already been tested and proved a failure. Estimates of the size of projectile which would be used for the long-range shelling have ranged from a few tons to as high as 120 tons.

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Nations are invited to the Times Square Canteen in New York*, 47th and Broadway and the Pepsi-Cola Canteen, Washington, D. C., 13th and G Sts.—and the Pepsi-Cola Service Men's Center*, San Francisco, Mason and Market Sts.

*In cooperation with N. Y. City Defense Recreation Committee in New York—with Recreation Services, Inc. in Washington, D. C.—with Hospitality House in San Francisco.

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Corps of Engineers—Back from an inspection trip of the Pacific battle-fronts, Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, has scheduled a series of first-hand reports to trade groups concerned with the Engineer mission. Beginning on 17 Dec. with a national conference of business paper editors in Washington, his schedule will carry him to New Orleans on 21 Dec., Peoria on 9 Jan., St. Paul on 11 Jan., Cincinnati on the 17, Chicago on the 18, Denver on 20 Jan., and Philadelphia on 26 Jan. The New Orleans report will be to the Lower Mississippi Valley Association, and the Chicago address to the Associated Equipment Distributors.

With the raising of the Treasury's Minute Man Flag for the Office of the Chief of Engineers on 8 Dec., the Corps of Engineers won, placed, and showed in the War Department's bond payroll savings race. The Washington District Engineer's office and the Army Map Service are the other two major segments of the War Department in Washington to receive the Treasury's award for 90 per cent participation and 10 per cent of pay subscribed for war bond purchases.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—The entire Pacific Fleet now is being supplied with coffee from a Navy-owned plant at Pearl Harbor under the supervision of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Rear Adm. William Brent Young, (SC), USN, Chief of Bureau, announced this week.

The plant formerly was located at Mare Island, but was dismantled, shipped to Hawaii and reassembled at Pearl Harbor. It is being operated by Lieut. J. H. Wilkins, SC-V (S), USNR, who has put his 20 years of experience in coffee blending to good use. While waiting in Hawaii for the dismantled plant to arrive, large stores of the finest Colombian coffees were accumulated. They were blended with other coffees to produce outstanding flavor and quality.

The new coffee plant renders a better service to the Pacific Fleet and advanced bases, Lieut. Wilkins has reported to the Bureau that coffees now are never more than three weeks old when requisitioned. Until the plant was assembled, coffee sometimes were blended and roasted as long as six months before being used. All officers passing through Pearl Harbor have been invited to stop by the Naval Supply Depot, inspect the plant and sample the product.

A novel trough system installed at the Naval Supply Depot, Norfolk, Va., permits the unloading from tank cars of 3,500,000 gallons of fuel oil daily. The enormous Navy demand for fuel oil was responsible for the designing and building of the trough system on which 40 to 50 tank cars may be unloaded simultaneously. Two 1,000-foot-long concrete troughs under the tracks catch the oil as it pours from the cars. The oil is pumped from the trough directly into storage tanks. A platform above the troughs enables a workman to uncup the tank cars while another below fastens pipes from the car to the troughs. Covers keep water and dirt from getting into the troughs during the unloading process.

Ens. Margaret Roper, Major, W-V (S), USNR, now on duty at the Navy Purchasing Office, San Francisco, christened the USS Major, destroyer escort, when the vessel was launched recently at the Consolidated Steel Corporation yards at Orange, Texas. The new ship was named in honor of her husband, Ens. Charles N. Major, D-V (S), USNR, of Richmond, Va., who was killed in action when a tanker was sunk in the Atlantic. He was commander of the Armed Guard of the vessel. His widow is a niece of the late Dan Roper, former Secretary of Commerce.

Field Artillery—Col. Einar B. Gjelsteen, commander of the 193rd Field Artillery group and former director of the Field Artillery School Gunnery department, has been assigned as assistant commandant of the school, Ft. Sill, Okla., to succeed Col. Lawrence B. Bixby, who was assigned to the G-3 section of Army Ground Forces.

The assignment of Colonel Gjelsteen was announced by Brig. Gen. Jesmond D. Balmer, commandant, upon receipt of orders from Army Ground Forces.

The Observation section of the Field Artillery School has been elevated to the level of a department, taking its place among the other seven departments of the school. It is announced by Brig. Gen. Jesmond D. Balmer, Field Artillery School commandant. The Observation section was created in June, 1942, and placed under jurisdiction of the Gunnery department until it could become an independent department, it was explained by Col. Einar B. Gjelsteen, assistant commandant.

Actually the new department has been operating as such for several months, although it was listed officially as a section of the Gunnery department. Its present director is Lt. Col. Paul R. Walters, who succeeded Lt. Col. Arthur R. Hercz. The section was first set up under the direction of Col. R. F. McEldowney, recently returned from overseas, where he observed the invasion of Sicily and Italy.

The Observation department provides training for officers and enlisted men who serve with the field artillery observation battalion. It now offers a two-month course in sound and flash ranging for officers and additional courses in survey, flash ranging, sound ranging and meteorology for enlisted men.

In March, 1943, the Officers' Sound and Flash ranging course was increased from one to two months and in June the additional courses for enlisted men added. Among its present instructors are three officers who saw combat in the African campaign. They are Maj. Jesse R. Mattocks, Capt. Herbert F. Jewson, jr., and Capt. Edwin L. Dean. Two of the original staff are still with the department. They are Maj. William A. McMorris, now in the research section, and Lieutenant Colonel Albert J. Hoskinson, director of the survey section. The flash section is under the direction of Maj. Bill B. Hunkapiller, and the sound section is directed by Maj. William W. Hill, jr.

Col. Harold A. Cooney, formerly Chief of the Miscellaneous Section, War Department General Staff, this week became commanding officer of the 193rd Field Artillery group, succeeding Col. Einar B. Gjelsteen. Colonel Gjelsteen has been named Assistant Commandant of the Field Artillery School.

Brig. Gen. George H. Paine, former commander of the 46th Field Artillery brigade at Camp Livingston, La., has been appointed commanding general of the 31st Field Artillery brigade, activated at Fort Sill to serve as training troops for the Field Artillery School. General Paine's first general order was the formation of his staff. Col. James A. Samouce, a former member of the Field Artillery School Staff and Faculty as S-3, was appointed executive officer. Maj. Leo F. Johnson, former staff officer of the 193rd Field Artillery group, was made S-2; Lt. Col. Max G. Morgan, formerly on the staff of the 17th Field Artillery brigade, was appointed S-3, and 1st Lt. William B. Tillotson, former member of the Field Artillery School Staff and Faculty in the S-1 section, was named adjutant. Capt. Lawrence R. Ware, former athletic officer of the 18th Field Artillery group, was appointed S-4 of the new brigade, and General Paine's aide-de-camp, 1st Lt. John S. Palmer, was assigned the additional duty of brigade assistant S-3.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—To secure detailed information about the nutritive values of foods served in the Navy, the Naval Medical Research Institute has created a new mobile unit. The unit, the first of its kind, consists of a small truck containing a quick-freezing unit and limited laboratory facilities. Samples of various foods will be collected when they are served and will be forwarded to the Naval Medical Research Institute for further testing. Tests to determine Vitamin C will be made in the field. The first field studies will be conducted at Quantico, Va. Local field tours are expected to last from one to two weeks.

Rear Adm. Luther Sheldon, jr., (MC) USN, Assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, returned to Washington late last week after a month's tour of medical facilities in the United Kingdom, North Africa, Sicily, West Africa, Brazil and the West Indies. Admiral Sheldon stated that he was satisfied with the adequacy

and functioning of the medical installations which he visited, and that he was greatly impressed with the high morale existing among naval medical personnel, almost all of whom expressed a desire to remain at their posts until the job is finished. Existing medical facilities, with those now being completed, will be entirely adequate to meet any contingency, Admiral Sheldon stated.

Rear Adm. H. W. Smith (MC), USN-Ret., has been reappointed a member of the executive council of the Association of Military Surgeons. He has also been appointed to the membership committee of the American Academy of Tropical Medicine.

Lt. Henry A. Schroeder (MC), USNR, has been assigned to temporary duty with the Bureau of Medicine in connection with the development and testing of a new device for aviation use. Under his direction a training film illustrating the device has been made, and shown to representatives of the Bureaus of Medicine and Surgery and Aeronautics.

Army Air Forces—General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, was the principal scheduled speaker at Kitty Hawk, N. C., yesterday on the fortieth anniversary of the birth of aviation. Among other scheduled speakers was Maj. Gen. Thomas J. Hanley, commanding officer of the Army Air Base at Maxwell Field, Ala.

Removal of the greenish-gray paint from nearly all of its aircraft has been ordered by the AAF. This action, taken upon recommendations of combat commanders, is expected to yield a slight increase in top speed and effect a weight reduction in fighter types of approximately 15 to 20 pounds and in heavy bombardment types of from 70 to 80 pounds.

Camouflage will be retained where tactical considerations require it in combat zones. In the United States practically all planes will leave the assembly lines a metal color.

Maj. Gen. Barney M. Giles, Chief of Air Staff, recently declared that 12 Dec., designated as "Air WAC Day," was an occasion for a salute to the women working side by side with the men of the AAF.

Lt. Gen. Barton K. Yount, commanding general of the AAF Training Command, stated that these women are vital to the proper functioning of that command. "We need many thousands more," he added.

Other AAF leaders paying tribute to the WAC were Maj. Gen. Frank O'D. Hunter, commanding general of the First Air Force and Maj. Gen. Harold L. George, commanding general of the Air Transport Command.

Capt. Richard I. Bong, 5th Air Force fighter pilot and flight leader who is credited with 21 Japanese planes and probably destroyed six more in the Southwest Pacific, has returned to the United States on his first leave from combat and is on temporary duty in Washington, D. C.

With 146 missions and 365 hours of operational combat flying to his credit, Captain Bong has participated in aerial battles over Milne Bay, Huon Gulf, Bismarck Sea, Oro Bay, Buna, Wewak, Lae and in four missions over Rabaul. In his opinion, he stated this week, the Japanese pilots are not as good as formerly, probably due to the loss of their best trained men. The Zero he characterized "a good plane," but more vulnerable than our fighters. He disclosed the fact that the enemy are using aerial bombs in the Southwest Pacific but stated that he had not seen them used with damaging effect against our aircraft.

The destruction of a Japanese cruiser in the Central Solomons has been credited to a 13th Air Force bomber crew, the War Department announced recently. Attacking with one run from 1,500 feet, the bomber scored two direct hits amidship and on the bridge.

Reports on the recent Athens airfield attacks show the destruction, on the ground and in the air, of 30 per cent of the German planes believed to be stationed at the fields. In the air 14 fighters were downed. On the ground 41 planes of various types were destroyed.

AIR SERVICE COMMAND—By the end of December civilian employees in the AAF Air Service Command will have been reduced in total number by 13,000 to 15,000. This reduction is in accordance with the War Department's Manpower Board policy, and is based on employment figures for the end of October.

No wholesale layoffs have been made necessary by this adjustment. The normal rate of resignations and separations will account for most of the reduction because hiring of new personnel has been cut to a minimum for established jobs.

Changes in the nature of certain activities of the Air Service Command have permitted these changes in personnel so as to bring about greater efficiency of operation.

Medical Department—A testing kit that makes simple and sure the Army's testing of its chlorinated water supplies has been developed by Maj. Lloyd K. Clark, Sanitary Corps, Office of The Surgeon General. For his work Major Clark received a citation of commendation from The Surgeon General, Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk.

The Army uses calcium hypochlorite to purify water for drinking and cooking purposes. The new testing kit, used to determine the calcium hypochlorite content, is small and compact and is easily operated. The new device consists of two plastic vials. One is used for testing and has a one-inch yellow band around it; the other contains orthotolidine tablets. The test vial is filled with a sample of water to which calcium hypochlorite has been added. Orthotolidine is dropped into the water which turns various shades of yellow, depending upon the chlorine content.

If the water turns a lighter yellow than the yellow band, more calcium hypochlorite must be added. If an orange shade is obtained, the water is over-chlorinated and should be diluted. If it turns a yellow equal to the color of the band or a yellow darker, the water is satisfactory. Thirty minutes should elapse before the water is used.

The Secretary of War presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, USA-Ret., former Surgeon General of the Army on 4 Dec. The presentation took place in the Secretary's office at The Pentagon.

The citation accompanying the award to General Magee "for exceptionally distinguished and meritorious service in a position of great responsibility as Surgeon General of the Army for four years, terminating 31 May 1943," declares that General Magee's "farsighted and dynamic energy was greatly responsible for our soldiers being able thus far to emerge from battle with the lowest mortality rate among the wounded in our history." The citation was read by Lt. Col. W. H. S. Wright, Aide to the Secretary of War.

Dr. Harold G. Cooke, president of McMurray College, Abilene, Texas, addressed Class XXVII of the Medical Administrative Corps OCS at graduation exercises held in Camp Berkeley's Theatre No. 1 on 1 Dec. Graduating in the class was Irving Schlesinger of Windsor, Conn., who made the highest scholastic record ever attained at the school, an average of 98.07 for the twenty-six examinations given during the four-month training period. Lieutenant Schlesinger was awarded his diploma and letter of commission separately by Brig. Gen. Roy C. Hefebower, and the school commandant gave out the other diplomas to platoon leaders selected by the graduates. Lt. Col. August H. Groeschel, assistant commandant, served as master of ceremonies, and Major Miles G. Bell, executive officer, administered the oath of office.

The Officer Procurement Service of the United States Army will issue a call soon for 1,000 trained dietitians to serve in hospitals in this country and overseas, it was

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stated this week when the Greater New York Dietetic Association announced plans for a rally on 15 Dec. to recruit dietitians.

Quartermaster Corps—The Quartermaster Corps has established a repair sub-depot of the Kansas City Quartermaster Depot to handle repairs to clothing and other items. The new sub-depot is located in St. Joseph, Mo.

Clothing, tentage, individual equipment, small items of organizational equipment, hand tools and similar items returned from overseas and from posts, camps and stations in Continental United States will be sorted and repaired in the new St. Joseph installation. After being put into serviceable shape they will be returned to the Kansas City Quartermaster Depot to be kept in stock and reissued as either Class B or Class X stocks.

Arrangements are being completed to ship direct to overseas bases nearly a third of the 400,000 bags of Brazilian coffee presented to the Armed Forces of the United States by the Brazilian Government. According to present plans about 130,000 bags will go to two bases where roasting and processing facilities are available and the entire quantity, valued at more than \$6,000,000, will be sent overseas or sent to the United States in bond as soon as satisfactory grades can be made available.

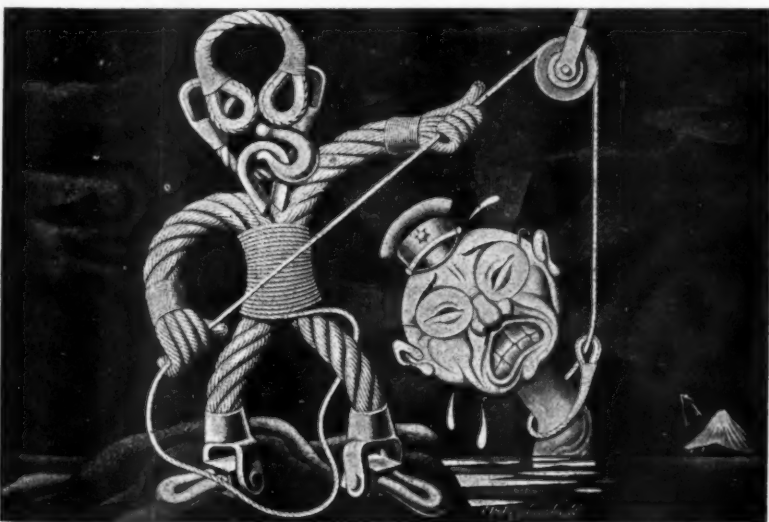
Most of it is expected to be sent directly to overseas bases since it is "non-quota" coffee and therefore in excess of the amount which Brazil is permitted to export to the United States under treaty terms. If shipped to the United States, it must be placed in bonded warehouses under customs supervision until finally re-exported. Therefore, it will be advantageous to ship the coffee to foreign bases where roasting plants have been established, although small quantities are expected to be brought to the United States for processing and forwarding to bases where roasting equipment is not available.

Over one million cans of a special, cold-climate dubbing, to prevent soggy, water-logged shoes, and consequent leather deterioration, of soldiers stationed in sub-zero areas, has been purchased by the Chicago Quartermaster Depot, according to statement of Col. Bernard J. Finan, Depot Director of Procurement.

This new improved type of dressing to protect the shoes of troops in Arctic regions is believed to be free from faults of caking and freezing. Purchase of this cold-climate dubbing was in addition to 46,000,000 cans of regular, all-climate dubbing used for waterproofing shoes going to warmer temperatures, already procured by the Depot earlier in the year.

In addition to buying a variety of comfort items for resale in Post Exchanges overseas and in continental United States, the Overseas Resale Branch of the Jersey City Quartermaster Depot Procurement Division is also buying these items for issue without charge to men in combat areas only, at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. Behind the front lines, these "personal items" are offered for sale by mobile or fixed-location Post Exchanges. According to an announcement by Col. George F. Spann, QMD, Commanding Officer, 200 "rations" each of tobacco products, toilet articles and candy and gum, packed in waterproof cases, are sufficient for one day's supply for one company. Weighing no more than 60 pounds, one man can easily carry the case if other transportation is not available.

These "Ration Accessory Packets" include a variety of products to allow a man to have the brand he enjoyed while still a civilian. Cigarettes, pipe tobacco, safety matches and chewing tobacco, safety razors and blades, brushless or lather shaving cream, tooth brushes, toothpaste or powder and toilet soap, chewing gum and a newly-developed tropical chocolate bar weighing one ounce are the components. Tropical chocolate, a Quartermaster Corps development, will not melt up to temperatures of 120 degrees F.



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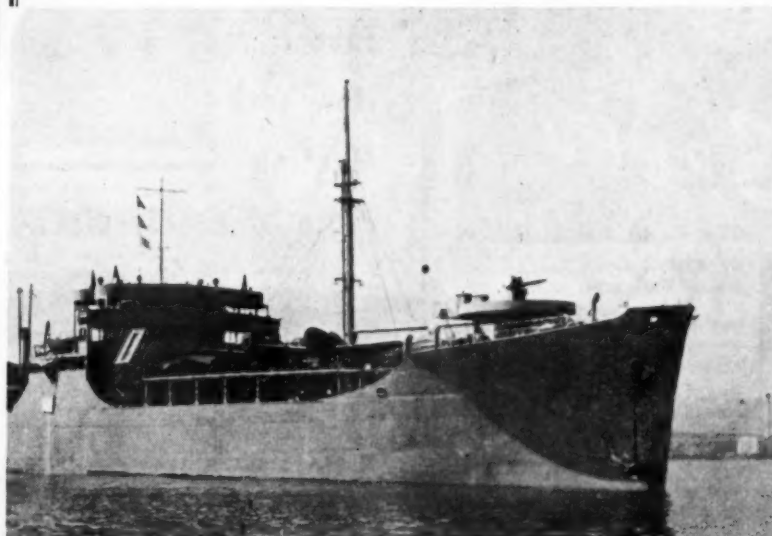
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THE gala dinner in honor of the retiring Commandant of the Marine Corps, Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb and Mrs. Holcomb with the incoming Commandant, Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift as toast master, and Mrs. Vandegrift planned for tonight by the senior officers of Marine Headquarters in Washington has been cancelled due to the prevalence of the flu, so many of the seventy or more guests finding themselves hors de combat.

A charming party was the buffet supper given Tuesday evening by Rear Adm. and Mrs. Theodore Chandler at their home on Albemarle street, Washington, D. C., to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary of his parents, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Lloyd H. Chandler.

Only relatives and close friends were asked to participate, those invited including Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clark Woodward, Admiral and Mrs. David Sellers, Dr. and Mrs. Gerry Morgan, Miss Morgan, Col. and Mrs. John Callan O'Laughlin, Dr. Sinclair Bowen, Capt. William Dwight Chandler, a nephew of Admiral Chandler, and Mrs. Chandler, Dr. Duane Squires of Colby College, and Mrs. Charles Fairfax, mother of the hostess.

Admiral and Mrs. Chandler were married at Rock Island, near Chicago, 14 Dec. 1893. Mrs. Chandler was the former Miss Agatha Buford Edison, the marriage taking place at the home of her grandfather, Mr. Charles Buford. Admiral Chandler was then Ensign Chandler, having entered the Naval Academy at the age of 14 years and being graduated with the class of 1888. Mrs. Chandler, the wife of a rear admiral and the mother of a rear admiral, is a descendant of an old Virginia family. She is a grandniece of Chief Justice Marshall on her grandmother's side.

Rear Adm. Lloyd H. Chandler is the son of the Hon. William E. Chandler, who was a Senator from New Hampshire and, during President Arthur's Administration, was Secretary of the Navy. Admiral Chandler has an outstanding record in the Navy. He served on the USS San Francisco during the Spanish-American

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

War. He served with the Bureau of Ordnance in 1905 and 1906, subsequently he served on the USS Connecticut and then was on the staff of the commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet. In 1915 he served as a member of the General Board of the Navy, going from there to command the USS New Hampshire, and then, in 1918, becoming Chief of Staff of Battleship Force One, Atlantic Fleet. His influence on the Navy has been great, one example being his work in demonstrating the value of the torpedo boat as a weapon of Naval warfare. He retired from active service in 1921. He was awarded the Navy Cross and is the holder of a special letter of commendation from the War Department for service in the World War.

Capt. Chester Wood, USN, who has been on sea duty has been transferred to Washington and appointed Junior Naval Aide to the President. Admiral Wilson Brown is Senior Aide. Captain and Mrs. Wood and their young daughter, Delight, have an apartment at Dorchester House.

The Surgeon General of the Army, Maj. Gen. Norman Kirk, accompanied by Mrs. Kirk, and the assistant chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, USN, Rear Adm. Luther Sheldon, accompanied by Mrs. Sheldon were with Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, a member of the House of Representatives Committee for Veterans' legislation, honor guests at a tea and supper held Sunday night for the entertainment of convalescent junior officers of the armed forces. The party was held at the American Newspaper Women's Club which loaned its headquarters to the Washington Unit American Women's Hospital Reserve Corps which is under the direction of Maj. Dorothy Lee Ward.

Both General Kirk and Admiral Sheldon made brief talks stressing the danger of making life more easy for convalescents than they will find it on resuming duty in war or even civilian life, through zealous but unwise sympathy which may hamper more than help them in the near future.

General and Mrs. Kirk were honored Monday afternoon by officers of the medical dept., of the military district of Washington at a late afternoon party at the Mayflower.

A luncheon for the midshipmen who hail from South Carolina was held at Annapolis Monday under the direction of War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Senator "Cotton Ed" Smith with other Congressmen from that region with the Governor of Maryland and Mrs. O'Connor among the invited guests. Dr. (Please turn to Next Page)



MRS. LACEY PARKMAN MORTON

who before her recent marriage to Lieutenant Morton, AC, USA, was Miss Mary Melissa Brower, daughter of Mrs. Gerald Evans Brower of San Antonio, Tex., and the late Colonel Brower.

Weddings and Engagements

Miss Margot Parker Tate, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Foster Joseph Tate was married at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., 10 Dec. 1943, to Lt. John French Fox, Inf. Chaplain Daggins officiated. Given in marriage by her father, the bride was gowned in white satin with seed pearls outlining the sweetheart neckline. Her fingertip veil was attached to a coronet of seed pearls. Miss Joan Tate, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. Lt. Theodore H. Benedict was best man and the ushers were Lts. Matthew Brooks and Howard M. Prather. Following the marriage a reception was held at the Engineer Replacement Training Center Club.

Lieutenant Fox, son of Mr. and Mrs. French Fox of Charleroi, Pa., is a graduate of Kentucky Military Institute and attended the University of Penn until he joined the armed forces. He is a member of Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity.

Capt. Edward Ellsberg, USNR, and Mrs. Ellsberg of Westfield, N. J., announce the engagement and marriage of their daughter, Mary Phillips, to Lt. Edward Adolphus Benson, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Benson, also of Westfield.

Miss Ellsberg, whose father some months ago returned from Africa where he commanded the American Naval Base at Massawa on the Red Sea and later was Principal Salvage Officer for the Mediterranean Forces on the staff of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, RN, was graduated last June from Hollins College, Va. She is a descendant of Nicholas Cooke, Revolutionary War Governor of Rhode Island, and of Mather Cushing and George

Holmes, settlers of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the 1630's.

Lieutenant Benson is a graduate of Rutgers University, 1939, where he was a member and president of DKE and president of Scarlet Key, Junior Honorary Society. He entered the Army in July, 1941, and has just returned on a brief leave from two years' service in the Aleutian Theater of Operations where he was attached to the Infantry. He is a descendant of Dirck Benson who settled in New Amsterdam in 1648, and of Captain Johannes Benson of the American Revolutionary Army.

As Lieutenant Benson had to return to duty, the wedding took place 11 Dec., at the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, with the Rev. William Spencer Beard, D.D., of Newtown, Conn., officiating and the Rev. William K. McKinney, D.D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, assisting.

On Thanksgiving Eve, 24 Nov., in the First Presbyterian Church of Wickenburg, Ariz., at an impressive candlelight ceremony, 1st Lt. Boyce Manly James, Jr., claimed as his bride, Miss Martha Westmoreland Parks of Greenville, S. C.

The bride, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Melmoth Hunter Parks, was given in marriage by Capt. Kenneth E. Shadell, in the absence of her father. Reverend B. Ross Cleeland, rector of the church, performed the double ring ceremony. She was attended as matron of honor by Mrs. Boyce James, sr., who accompanied her to the West Coast.

The bride, smartly attired in a pale blue wool jersey suit, with brown accessories, had as her only ornament, a string of pearls, gift of the bridegroom. She wore a corsage of orchids. She was graduated from the Greenville High School, and attended Greenville Woman's College and Furman University.

Lt. Buell Little was best man and the ushers were Lieutenant Holliday and Lieutenant Place.

Lieutenant James, recently returned from several months in the South Pacific, is the son of Col. Boyce M. James, USA, and Mrs. James. He was graduated from Clemson College, South Carolina.

The reception immediately following the wedding was held at the Triangle W. Ranch which will be the new home of the couple upon their return from a short wedding trip.

Lieutenant James is at present stationed at the Sixteenth Army Air Forces Flying Training Detachment, Wickenburg, Ariz.

Col. and Mrs. Tom Christopher Rives of Alexandria, Va., and Montgomery, Ala., announce the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Mary Elizabeth Eveleigh, to Cecil Wellington Sanders, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Sanders of Alexandria. The wedding will take place 8 Jan. in the Second Presbyterian Church, Alexandria.

Miss Mary Melissa Brower, daughter of Mrs. Gerald Evans Brower of 235 East Fair Oaks, San Antonio, Tex., and the late Col. Gerald Evans Brower, became the bride of 1st Lt. Lacey Parkman Morton, AC, USA, now stationed at Selman Field, La., of Little Rock, Ark., son of Mr. David Alexander Morton of Little Rock, and the late Mrs. David Alexander Morton, on Tuesday afternoon, 7 Dec., at half after four o'clock.

Against a background of peach gladioli and palms the ceremony took place in the (Please turn to Page 478)

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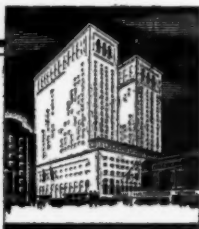
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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

13 December, 1943

Mrs. William R. Sayles, widow of Captain Sayles, USN, gave a cocktail party last Wednesday afternoon in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Harvey E. Overesch. Captain Overesch, who has been commandant of midshipmen for the last two years, will leave soon for sea duty. Capt. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross gave a small dinner party Thursday night in their quarters at the Experiment Station in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Harvey Overesch.

Capt. and Mrs. Richard Morse, of Newport, R. I., were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. C. C. Ross for the week-end.

Mrs. Edgar Keats, wife of Lt. Comdr. Keats, of Wilmington, N. C., is visiting her brother, Lt. Robt. James at his apartment on Maryland avenue.

Mrs. James M. B. Howard left last Tuesday to join her husband, Mr. Howard, at Aruba, Dutch West Indies, after visiting her parents, Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. King, and her mother-in-law, Mrs. Douglas L. Howard.

Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Walsh and their young daughter, have returned to New York, where they were joined by their son, Mr. Semmes Walsh, a student at Yale.

Mrs. Robert B. Hilliard, widow of Comdr. Hilliard, entertained at a tea last Tuesday in honor of Mrs. C. L. Bisbee, who arrived recently from San Francisco.

Last Saturday night the "Jamboree" sponsored by the Tau Omicron Sorority, which consists of the younger set of Navy juniors, was held at Carvel Hall. Lt. Comdr. Clay Boland, who directed the Navy Relief Show last spring, was master of ceremonies.

NORFOLK, VA.

16 December, 1943

Comdr. and Mrs. Phillip Ryan, who left on Friday to make their home in Charlottesville, Va., were guests of honor on Tuesday evening at a cocktail party and buffet supper, given by Capt. and Mrs. Dale Quarren, Comdr. and Mrs. Philip Wakeman, Comdr. and Mrs. L. V. Housinger, Comdr. and Mrs. J. M. Ferrin and Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. M. Terry. The party was given in the Officers' Club, Navy Yard, and the guests numbered fifty.

Vice Adm. and Mrs. P. N. L. Bellinger and their daughter, Miss Miriam Bellinger, have issued invitations for a dinner on Saturday night, 18 Dec. at 7 o'clock in the Williamsburg Room, Commissioned Officers' Mess, Naval Operating Base. The dinner is given in honor of Miss Bellinger, who will be formally presented to society at the debutante ball to be given on the evening of 21 December in the Monticello Hotel.

Vice Adm. and Mrs. Guy Hamilton Burrage will entertain at a tea dance on Saturday afternoon, 1 Jan., at the Woman's Club, in honor of their debutante granddaughter, Miss Meeta Burrage Myers. Hours for calling will be from 4:30 to 7:30 o'clock.

Comdr. and Mrs. Theodore S. Dukeshire were hosts Friday night at their home on Court Street, Portsmouth, in honor of their sister, Miss Frances Justine Irving and her fiancé, Lt. George Frank Skinner, whose marriage was an interesting event of last week-end. The party followed the rehearsal for the wedding and the guests numbered about thirty. Earlier in the day, Miss Irving was guest of honor at a luncheon given at the Norfolk Yacht and Country Club, by her sister, Mrs. Lawrence Morgan Cox. Covers were laid for twelve. On Monday night Mrs. Thomas Fuller and Miss Caroline Jones entertained at the home of Mrs. Fuller on Middle Street, Portsmouth, at a bridge party for Miss Irving, with the guests playing Contract at two tables.

Mrs. Richard Hartung was guest of honor at a luncheon given Tuesday afternoon at the Officers' Club, Naval Operating Base, by Mrs. Hal C. Jones. Covers were laid for Mrs. William MacDaniel Fowler, Mrs. Elwood Cole, Mrs. Kenneth Menekoff, Mrs. A. S. Joyner, Jr., Mrs. James J. May, Jr., Mrs. M. M. Day, Mrs. L. LeFolier, and Mrs. W. E. Neve. In addition to the guest of honor and her hosts.

Miss Frances Talbot, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) William Price Naylor was announced recently, was honored Tuesday night with a personal shower given at the home of Miss Elizabeth Downs, on South Blake Road. The guests numbered twenty-five.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

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Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

and Mrs. Joseph A. Leclerc of Washington, he in charge of food shipments to Russia, in connection with the Dept. of Agriculture, chose the lovely old Ogle Hall, now the home of Comdr. and Mrs. James A. Duncan, for the scene of the party.

While Lt. Col. Tom R. Stoughton, Jr., is on duty overseas, Mrs. Stoughton and their three small daughters, Julia, Mary and Anne, are at home with Mrs. Stoughton's parents at 6129 Worth St., Dallas, Tex.

Mrs. Haskell Allison, wife of Col. Haskell Allison, SC, USA, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Harry B. Dyche of this city, and Maj. and Mrs. J. W. White of Rockville, Md., for an extended period. Their son, Pvt. William Allison, has been spending a short furlough in Washington from his college, Ohio State University.

Col. John B. Richardson, Ret., and Mrs. Richardson, are spending Christmas and through January at the Cloister, Sea Island, Ga.

Lt. Col. John B. Richardson, Jr., their son, now an instructor at the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., accompanied by Mrs. Richardson and Master John B. Richardson, III, will spend Christmas at the Cloister with Colonel and Mrs. Richardson.

Alanson Barnum Davis, who for the past two years has been interned in Shanghai, returned recently on the Gripsholm and is visiting his parents, Col. and Mrs. Frank E. Davis at Tudor Arms in Baltimore.

Mrs. C. McK. Saltzman, wife of the late Gen. C. McK. Saltzman, is staying temporarily at 1649 Newton Street, Washington, D. C. Telephone Columbia 7019.

Col. and Mrs. S. S. Jack were hosts at a small gathering of friends on Sunday as they were also the week before, when they had among their guests Capt. John C. Munn, USMC, recently back from Guadalcanal, and Mrs. Munn. The latter were accompanied by their house guest, Comdr. S. G. ("Pat") Mitchell and also Comdr. and Mrs. J. A. Edwards.

Col. and Mrs. F. B. Faye from Quantico, and Col. and Mrs. Walter J. Stuart and Col. and Mrs. V. McCaul were recently dinner guests of Colonel and Mrs. Jack.

Col. Douglas E. Williams who has been on foreign duty for almost two years has been assigned to Washington for station and has joined Mrs. Williams and her mother, Mrs. Charles Drake. General Drake is a prisoner of the Japs. Another daughter of the family, Mrs. Benjamin Greene, wife of Lt. Col. Greene, who is

stationed at Tampa, Fla., may join Mrs. Drake for the Christmas holidays.

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Carl Spaatz are the proud grandparents of a baby girl born 2 Dec. to their daughter, Mrs. Emmett B. Gresham, who is making her home with her mother in Alexandria for the duration, while Lieutenant Gresham is on duty overseas with the Army Air Forces. The baby was born in Washington at the Georgetown Hospital.

Mrs. Robert Holt who has been in California, has joined her husband, Lieutenant Holt (jg), USN, in Washington and they are making their home in Arlington, Va. Mrs. Myrtle Holt, Lieutenant Holt's mother is with them and they were welcomed in Washington by a dinner given by Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Greyson Merrill, who also had dining with them Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. D. Platenhauser.

Charleston's St. Cecilia Ball may not come off as to the traditional schedule of many years, but there will be a dance in the Hibernian Hall on the night of the 23rd Dec., at which many of South Carolina's belles will be presented. Miss Harriet La Roche, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Laurent La Roche, will be one of 15 young women to make her bow to society that night, the Colonel and his family making the trip to Charleston especially for the occasion and to spend Christmas with their relatives and friends in the old southern city. Miss Dolores Duke, daughter of Col. and Mrs. F. C. Duke, will be another belle.

(Continued on Next Page)

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE X Foreign Legion has now moved into the LOCATORS' office, easing the pressure on the hard working regulars. These wives of student officers attending the Command and General Staff School, are lending a welcome hand in office routine while they are here.

The Locators have requests for the addresses of the following Army officers' wives; please send any that you may have to Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans.:

Mrs. L. A. Bilotta (Vanita) (Maj., AC); Mrs. Daniel L. Britten (Lt. Col., Ord.); Mrs. W. I. Brady (Polly) (Col., CAC); Mrs. Homer Case (Capt., Ord.); Mrs. John E. Diefendorf (Maj., Ord.); Mrs. Clarence P. Evers (Edyth) (Col., Inf.); Mrs. Harold M. Farde (Betsy) (Lt. Col., Cav.); Mrs. George Ford (Dot) (Col., CAC); Mrs. G. E. Galloway (Jane) (Col., CE); Mrs. Alexander George (Louise) (Lt. Col., Cav.); Mrs. Walter T. Gorton (Col., Ord.); Mrs. (Doris) Haynes (Col.); Mrs. Vinnie Jeffress (Stella) (Lt. Col., MC); Mrs. Max Sherred Johnson (Helen) (Col., CE); Mrs. Francis C. E. Ledig (Faye) (Maj., FA); Mrs. J. R. Lehmkuhl (Stevie) (Lt. Col., CAC); Mrs. George Litman (Emily) (Lt.); Mrs. Fred Magers (Sally) (Maj., Cav.); Mrs. W. L. McCormick (Virginia) (Col.); Mrs. (Marie) McLean (Col., CAC); Mrs. George G. O'Connor (Hope) (Lt. Col., FA); Mrs. Judson Smith (Lt. Col., Inf.); Mrs. Wm. Timmerman (Anna) (Maj., CAA); Mrs. William Williams (LaDonne) (Lt. Col., DC).

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

FOLLOWING an idea which has been successful in the past, names which have been overlong on our wanted list are starred this week. In this way we hope to call to the attention of their owners or friends that inquiries for their addresses are waiting. Information should be sent directly to The Searchlight, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Babbitt, Mrs. Wallace E., wife Lt., USNR; Baum, Mrs. Max, wife Comdr.; Bennett, Mrs. Floyd W., wife Lt. Col.; Bradley, Mrs. Bruce, wife Comdr. (MC); Brown, Mrs. William D., wife Comdr.; Byrns, parents of Chas. E., 2nd Lt., USMC; Bunker, Mrs. F. H., wife Comdr.; Cavenagh, Mrs. Robert W., wife Comdr.; Cheatham, Mrs. Joseph W., wife Adm.; Craig, Mrs. James E., wife Capt.; Cauldwell, Mrs. Oscar R., wife Brig. Gen.; USMC; Cook, Mrs. R. M., wife Lt.; USMC; Depkin, Mrs. H. O., wife Lt. Col.; USMC; Fitch, Mrs. A. W., wife Adm.; Galbraith, Mrs. William H., wife Capt.; Greenlee, Mrs. David G., Jr., wife Comdr.; Griggs, Mrs. Gale E., wife Comdr.; Hamilton, family of Hugh Dale, Lt. (jg); Hardman, Mrs. Ward, wife Lt. Comdr.; Hopkins, Mrs. Zebulon C., wife Lt. Col.; USMC; Humphrey, Mrs. J. M., wife officer Marine Corps; Kane, Mrs. J. D. H., wife Capt.; Laughlin, Mrs. William, wife Lt.; Lindall, Mrs. Albin, wife Capt. (MC); Lucas, Mrs. F. C., wife Comdr.

Macklin, Mrs. C. F., Jr., wife Capt.; Messingale, Mrs. John E. III, wife Ensign; Miller, Mrs. E. S., wife Lt. Comdr.; Miller, Mrs. George, wife Lt. C.; Mullinix, Mrs. A. P., wife Capt.; McCandlish, Mrs. Byron, wife of Commodore; McCann, Mrs. W. J., wife Lt.; USMC; McDonough, Mrs. R. C., wife Major, USMC; Pearce, Mrs. J. B., Jr., wife Lt. C.; Powell, Mrs. Edgar S., wife Lt. C.; Pratt, Mrs. S. H., wife Capt., USMC; Printup, Mrs. Carter A., wife Comdr.; Richards, Mrs. G. L., wife Comdr.; USNR; Rodgers, Mrs. R. H., wife Comdr.; Shiffey, Mrs. Ralph, wife Lt. C.; Simonds, Mrs. Manley, wife R. Adm.; Smith, Mrs. H. M., wife Major Gen., USMC; Smith, Mrs. Sidney Layton, wife Comdr.; Sowell, Mrs. Jesse C., wife Comdr.; Stallings, Mrs. George R., wife Major, USMC; Strothers, Mrs. Wm. J., wife Comdr.; Ret. 20; Thomas, Mrs. Wm. E., wife Major, USMC; Unshur, Mrs. Wm. P., wife Maj. Gen.; Vance, Mrs. Richard J., wife Major, USMC; West, Mrs. Marvin J., wife Comdr.; White, Mrs. J. W., wife Lt. C.; Wilson, Mrs. Ralph E., wife Comdr.; Woodruff, Mrs. J. A., Jr., wife Lt. C.

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SEATTLE, WASH.

Society

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James L. Duke who left Washington to reside in Charleston about a year ago, will also be presented at this dance, as will also Miss Mary de Merell, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. George Steven de Merell of Charleston.

Mrs. Lawrence Kurtz, bride of Lieutenant Kurtz, to whom she was married in November has returned to Washington and was the guest in whose honor Mrs.

H. A. G. St. Vincent Burnaby, her mother-in-law, was hostess at a cocktail party Sunday afternoon at her home in Georgetown. Lieutenant Kurtz is on sea duty and Mrs. Kurtz is now living in Washington with her mother, Mrs. Robert White Bradford of Bradford, Mass. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kurtz plan after the war to divide their time between Washington and their estate, Greystones, near Dublin, Ireland.

A very little lady started a very big party or series of parties this last weekend, the center of attraction Valerie Hey-

ward Bolton, infant daughter of Lt. Luther Matthew Bolton, USNR, and Mrs. Bolton who started the social ball rolling at her christening Saturday afternoon at St. Margaret's Church at five o'clock, with a large reception later at the Carlton Hotel. Navy officers were numerous at the latter. In the company were Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. O. Spears, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Howard Vickery, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Roscoe Schurmann, Rear Adm. and Mrs. W. B. Young, Vice Adm. Alfred Johnson, Rear Adm. Arthur Davis, Comdr. and Mrs. C. O. McClusky, and an equally large contingent from the army. The latter included Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Stanley Embick, Maj. Gen. W. B. Parsons, Maj. Gen. Blanton Winship, Col. and Mrs. Edward Porter, and many more with diplomatic and congressional circles also in evidence. A dinner followed for the out-of-town guests and the hospitality continued the following morning at "Merlands," the country home of Lieutenant and Mrs. Bolton in near-by Maryland.

OBITUARIES

Capt. Amos Bronson, jr., USN-Ret., one of the survivors of the USS Maine, died at his home in Annapolis, Md., 12 Dec. 1943, at the age of 67.

Captain Bronson, who was born in Rochester, N. Y., 29 Sept. 1876, was graduated from the USNA in 1896. He was awarded the Navy Cross for service in the first World War as Commanding Officer of the USS Denver and USS St. Louis. He was the first to take submarines to Alaska, demonstrating practicability of operations in the Aleutians. At the time of his retirement in 1931, Captain Bronson was serving as Chief of Staff to the Commandant of the Fourteenth Naval District and Commanding Officer of the Submarine Base at Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Surviving Captain Bronson are his widow, Mrs. Charlotte Ward Bronson, of Annapolis, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert N. Forbes, of Honolulu, and Mrs. Arthur S. Hamlin, of Rochester. His only son, Lt. Comdr. Ward Bronson, was lost on the USS Chicago in the vicinity of Guadalcanal late in January. Simple interment services were held at the Naval Academy Cemetery at 2 P. M., Tuesday, 14 Dec.

Marvin Hunter McIntyre, secretary to President Roosevelt since 1933, and a former member of the staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, died 13 Dec. 1943 after a recurrence of an illness from which he had suffered for years.

Mr. McIntyre was forced to leave his duties at the White House three weeks ago and had since been confined to the home of his daughter at 5328 Verplanck Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. He had returned to his duties at the White House three years ago after a long rest at Asheville, N. C., due to the lung ailment which resulted in his death.

President Roosevelt, who was immediately informed of the death, telegraphed a statement to the White House expressing his grief over the severance of a friendship of a quarter of a century.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed his sympathy in a letter to Mrs. McIntyre.

Mr. McIntyre's long association with the President began when Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and he was in charge of press relations at the Navy Department. He handled the publicity when Mr. Roosevelt campaigned for the Vice Presidency in 1920. Thereafter he was engaged in news work, including about five years on the staff of the Army and Navy Journal in Washington until the campaign of 1932 when he was again actively associated with Mr. Roosevelt. He was in charge of Presidential appointments for his first six years in the White House as a member of the secretariat. Thereafter he maintained the same office and handled confidential matters for the President.

Born in La Grange, Ky., 27 Nov. 1878, the son of a Methodist minister, Mr. McIntyre attended Vanderbilt University, but left before graduation to enter the railroad and banking fields. He began newspaper work with the Louisville Times in 1905.

Besides his widow, Mrs. Gertrude Kennedy McIntyre, and his daughter, Mrs. Frederick Hayes Warren, 2d, Mr. McIntyre is survived by a son, Lt. Kennedy McIntyre, of the Navy, who is stationed in Washington.

Burial was in the family plot of Mrs. McIntyre at Cave Hill Cemetery, Louisville, Ky., 15 Dec.

Simple military services were held for Col. Horatio Grant Coykendall, USA-Ret., at the Wee Kirk o' the Heather, Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Glendale, Calif., Thursday, 4 Nov. 1943. Interment was at San Bruno National Cemetery, San Bruno, Calif., 1 Dec. 1943.

Surviving Colonel Coykendall is his widow, Mrs. Edith William Coykendall, of 1765 Homewood Drive, Altadena, Calif.

Lt. Col. Louis A. La Garde, USA-Ret., died 2 Dec. near Sacramento, Calif. His death was ascribed to a heart attack. He was on a leave to go with a hunting party into the Natomas and Merced districts of Central California.

He was the son of the late Col. L. A. La Garde and Mrs. Frances Neel La Garde and a brother of Col. R. D. La Garde, residing in Washington, D. C. He had served in the Medical Corps of the army for more than twenty-seven years. In World War One he served with our forces overseas and subsequently at various army posts in the United States.

After his retirement from the army about two years ago, he became the examining physician for United States Air Lines.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Alice La Garde; a daughter, Mrs. Frances La Garde Shive, wife of Lt. Col. D. W. Shive and Yeoman Third Class Jane La Garde of the WAVES. Colonel and Mrs. La Garde resided at 100 24th St., San Francisco. His ashes are being sent to Washington for interment in the Arlington National Cemetery.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an enthusiastic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 9, D. C.

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 476)
Post Chapel at Selman Field, Monroe, La., with Chaplain Forrest Hubbell officiating.

Best man and ushers were Lt. Howard F. Harris, AC, USA, and Lt. Harold S. Moll, AC, USA, of Selman Field.

Mrs. Howard F. Harris and Mrs. Harold S. Moll attended the bride.

Immediately after the ceremony, a wedding supper was held at the Francis Hotel in Monroe, La., for the bridal party.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Morton will be at home at Selman Field, Monroe, where Lieutenant Morton is attending Advanced Navigation School.

Miss Bettye Jean Bean, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Emmet J. Bean of Durham, N. C., became the bride of Capt. Robert Paul Young, son of Mrs. Alice Young and the late Atty. Paul M. Young of Mitchell, S. D., 5 Dec., at four o'clock.

The ceremony took place in the Cadet Chapel, West Point, Chaplain John B. Walthour officiating.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin and lace. The full skirt flared into a circular train and her fingerlength veil of tulle was held by a tiara of matching lace. She wore a string of matched pearls, a gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of white roses and bouvardia with white orchid center.

Miss Marcelle Ann Resta of West Point, was maid of honor and the Misses Betty Gilbert, Mary Ellen Gilbert, Bettye Lou Ohmer, Betty Schaff, Connie Nagel, and Marjorie Solomon were bridesmaids.

The best man was Lt. Richard A. Wise of West Point, classmate of the groom. The ushers were Cadets Everett Mire, Robert Hurst, George Brown, Thomas Lawrence, Gerald Murphy, and Robert Rodden, all of whom are members of the June 1944 graduating class of the United States Military Academy.

A reception was held in Cullum Hall. Later the couple left on a short wedding trip after which they will reside in Connecticut.

Captain Young attended Grinnell College, S. D., previous to his appointment to the United States Military Academy from which he was graduated in May 1942. He has just returned from a year's duty overseas in Africa and is stationed with an Airborne Engineer Battalion at Bradley Field, Conn.

Out-of-town guests included Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bean, grandparents of the bride.

U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Page 471)

All our aircraft returned safely from these missions.

14 December

Liberators of the Fourteenth AAF bombed Hankow airdrome during the nights of 11 and 12 Dec. Many hits were observed in the target area.

Liberators with a fighter escort bomber the freight yards at Hanoi [French Indo-China] during daylight on 12 Dec. Here also many hits were scored in the target area.

The Japanese attacked one of our eastern bases on 12 Dec. Our P-38's intercepted the enemy's fighter escort and shot down two Zeros, probably shot down two others and damaged two more.

Further details were not available at this time.

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ANGELO—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Dec. 1943, to W. J. and Mrs. Gerald J. Angelo, AAF, La Guardia Field, N. Y., a daughter.

BASS—Born in Richardson House, Boston, Mass., 6 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Perkins Bass, USA, a daughter, Katharine.

BENIKOSKY—Born at the Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 8 Dec. 1943, to BM2c and Mrs. Julius Benikosky, USN, a daughter, Priscilla Ann.

BOWMAN—Born at Station Hospital, Fort Knox, Ky., 3 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Joseph C. Bowman, FD, a daughter, Patty Jo Bowman.

BRATTON—Born at Pine Bluff, Ark., 20 Oct. 1943, to 2d Lt. and Mrs. William D. Bratton, a son, Leigh Dale Bratton.

COFFMAN—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Dec. 1943, to Ssgt. and Mrs. Edward I. Coffman, Engrs., a daughter, Sergeant Coffman is on overseas duty.

COLE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Dec. 1943, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Harold J. Cole, AGD, a son.

DEKLE—Born at Savannah, Ga., 29 Nov. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Hal P. Dekle, QMC (nee Dorothy Jane Clark), a son, Patrick Hal.

ELDER—Born at the Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York, 11 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Duncan Elder, jr., USNR, a son, Robert Duncan Elder, jr.

EVERSON—Born at St. John's Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa., 16 Nov. 1943, to 2d Lt. and Mrs. Fred L. Everson, TC, a daughter, Vivienne Rose Marie.

FISHER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Dec. 1943, to Ssgt. and Mrs. Melvin L. Fisher, SC, a daughter.

FULLER—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 6 Dec. 1943, to Col. and Mrs. Francis R. Fuller, Inf., a son.

GAWLTHNEY—Born at St. Edward's Mercy Hospital, Ft. Smith, Ark., 21 Nov. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Bernard P. Gawlthney, a daughter, Judith Carol Gawlthney.

GEORGE—Born at the Sutter Maternity Hospital, Sacramento, Calif., 14 Nov. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Calvin M. George, AC, a son, Calvin Mitchell, jr.

GREENE—Born in LeRoy Sanitarium, New York, 7 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Philip E. N. Greene, AAF, a son, Phillip.

GREENFIELD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 8 Dec. 1943, to 2d Lt. and Mrs. George A. Greenfield, AGD, a son.

GRESHAM—Born at Georgetown Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Emmett B. Gresham, AAF, a daughter, granddaughter of Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Carl Spatz, Lieutenant Gresham is on overseas duty.

HALL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 11 Dec. 1943, to Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William E. Hall, USA, twins, a son and a daughter.

HENRY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Dec. 1943, to 2d Lt. and Mrs. George R. Henry, AC, ATC, Camp Luna, Las Vegas, Nev., a daughter.

HOYT—Born at the U. S. Naval Hospital, NOB, Norfolk, Va., 10 Dec. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Howard Phillips Hoyt, (MC) USNR, a son, Howard Phillips Hoyt, jr.

JUSTUS—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Dec. 1943, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Francis G. Justus, Inf., a son.

LAVERY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Dec. 1943, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Thomas Lavery, AAF, Camp Pickett, Va., a daughter.

LEE—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, 10 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Harold D. Lee, CE, Camp Sutton, N. C., a son.

LISOWSKI—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 12 Dec. 1943, to M.Sgt. and Mrs. Henry Lisowski, MD, a daughter.

MCKAY—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 13 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Albert W. McKay, Ord. Dept., a daughter.

MERRELL—Born at St. Paul's Hospital, Dallas, Tex., 6 Dec. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Jack Gordon Merrell, AC, a daughter, Elizabeth Suzanne, niece of Lt. Col. and Mrs. R. E. Glawe, AC, Lt. Col. and Mrs. James A. Bassett, Air Borne Command, and Lt. and Mrs. Fred Martin, jr., USNR.

MUERY—Born in Providence, R. I., 17 Nov. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Louis John Muery, jr., USN, a son, Charles Louis Muery.

OELSNER—Born at the North Country Community Hospital, Glen Cove, L. I., N. Y., 5 Dec. 1943, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward C. Oelsner, jr., USNR, a daughter, Leslie.

POWELL—Born at Norfolk, Va., 23 Nov. 1943, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. S. Powell, jr., USN, a daughter, Darleen.

ROSEN—Born at Memorial Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., to Lt. Col. Milton L. Rosen and Mrs. Rosen (who died in childbirth), a daughter, Pauline Schertz, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Rosen and Mr. and Mrs. I. Schertz, of New York City, and sister of Elizabeth Jane.

SAUNDERS—Born at Washington, D. C., 8 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. William V. Saunders, USN, a daughter.

SNYDER—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 7 Dec. 1943, to Maj. and Mrs. Charles Edwin Snyder, jr., USMC, a son, Charles Edwin Snyder, 3d.

TATE—Born in St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Va., 3 Dec. 1943, to Capt. and Mrs. Frederic H. S. Tate, AC, USMA, 1942, announce the birth of a daughter, Dorothy Sar-

gent Tate, granddaughter of Col. J. S. Tate of Fort Lewis, Wash., Mrs. Sargent Tate of Saint Augustine, Fla., and Mrs. Donald E. Forker of San Antonio, Tex. Captain Tate is on duty at the Richmond Army Air Base.

TURNBULL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 10 Dec. 1943, to T.Sgt. and Mrs. Rodney R. Turnbull, FD, Fort Belvoir, Va., a son.

WILDRICK—Born at Washington, D. C., 11 Dec. 1943, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. John A. Wildrick, II, USCGR, a son, Robert Merrill Wildrick, grandson of Capt. and Mrs. R. T. Merrill, USCGR, USNA Class of 1910, and of Col. and Mrs. Edward W. Wildrick, USA-Ret.

Married

ATHEY-GODDARD—Married in Noroton, Conn., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Patricia Goddard, to Lt. (jg) John Murrell Athey, USNR, who served 15 months in North Africa.

BAILEY-MADDUX—Married in the chantry of St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York, 10 Dec. 1943, Miss Jeanne Louise Maddux, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Rufus Foote Maddux, USA, San Diego, Calif., to Lt. William R. Bailey, USNR.

BAIRD-CUMMINGS—Married in the Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, New York, 7 Dec. 1943, Miss Patricia Cummings, to Lt. Maurice E. Baird, jr., Naval Air Arm.

BARNETT-HEARST—Married in the chapel of the National Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 8 Dec. 1943, Miss Shirley Hearst, to Lt. William Ross Barnett, USN, Class of 1942, USNA, recently returned from duty in the South Pacific area.

BENSON-ELLSBERG—Married in the Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Phillips Ellsberg, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Edward Ellsberg, USNR, to Lt. Edward Adolphus Benson, jr., recently returned from duty in the Aleutians, now of Fort Lewis, Washington.

BISHOP-SAGE—Married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Mount Kisco, N. Y., 10 Dec. 1943, Miss Suzanne B. Sage, to Ens. Poynton K. Bishop, USNR.

BOOTH-HIER—Married in Pleasantville, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Helen Lorenz Hier, to Lt. Barry Gowen Booth, AAF.

BOUNDS-PUTMAN—Married in St. Patrick's Episcopal Chapel, Foxhall Village, Washington, D. C., Miss Mary Russell Putman, daughter of Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Russell B. Putman, USMC-Ret., to Mr. Charles M. Bounds, jr., a graduate of the USNA, class of 1939.

BOWLEY-ANDERSON—Married in Chapel No. 1, Drew Field, Tampa, Fla., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Bachman Anderson, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Jonathan Waverly Anderson, to Lt. Freeman Wate Bowley, jr., son of Col. and Mrs. Freeman Wate Bowley.

BOYD-KLOMPARENS—Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Georgetown, Washington, D. C., 10 Dec. 1943, Miss Verabell Klomparsens, to Lt. J. Gen. and Mrs. Russell B. Putman, USMC-Ret., to Mr. Charles M. Bounds, jr., a graduate of the USNA, class of 1939.

BREEDEN-HUCHTING—Married in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, Charleston, S. C., 27 Nov. 1943, Miss Ora Barker Huchting, to Ens. George Blunt Breedon, USNR.

CALLERY-OLSEN—Married in the Church of St. Philip Neri, New York, 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Virginia Maria Olsen, to Ens. Peter Francis Callery, jr., USNR, Washington, D. C., brother of Cadet James R. Callery, USMS.

CASSELLMAN-SNOW—Married recently in Fountain Memorial Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., Miss Virginia Irene Snow, to A1Tic Charles Casselman, USNR.

CIMMINO-PINCKNEY—Married in the naval training chapel, Great Lakes, Ill., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Elise Pinckney, to Lt. (jg) Christian V. Cimmino, (MC), USNR.

DAVIS-JENSEN—Married in St. Martin's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 25 Nov. 1943, Miss Viola Jensen, to Ens. L. J. Davis, USNR.

DAVIS-KELLY—Married in St. Mary's Chapel, Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Jean Patricia Kelly, to Capt. Henry Russell Davis, jr., AUS.

DEVINE-vanHOEVENBERG—Married in the Eglise de Notre Dame, New York, 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Jannette Radcliffe vanHoevenberg, niece of Lt. William M. Seafie, USNR, to Lt. (jg) William Anthony Devine, USNR.

EARNST-DUER—Married in the Regimental Chapel, Fort Jackson, S. C., 6 Dec. 1943, Miss Nan Ellen Duer, to Capt. Charles A. Earnst, 3d, AUS.

EHRLICH-GINSBERG—Married in Washington, D. C., 11 Dec. 1943, Ens. Kaye Kellner Ginsberg, to Lt. Eugene Allen Ehrlich, AUS, Aldeen Proving Grounds, Md.

EVERETT-MILLER—Married in Blackwell Memorial Baptist Church, Elizabeth City, N. C., 8 Dec. 1943, Miss Eloise Miller, to Chaplain James Redding Everett, USA.

FISHER-MEAGHER—Married in a double ceremony in the Chapel of St. Sebastian, Fort Slocum, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Jane Anne Meagher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John I. Meagher, MC, Camp Reynolds, Pa., to Lt. Roger Louis Fisher, AAF, Ardmore, Okla.

FOULKE-ENRIGHT—Married in the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., 9 Dec. 1943, Miss Jacquelyn Patricia Enright, to Lt. Carter W. Foulke, USA.

FOX-TATE—Married at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., 10 Dec. 1943, Miss Margot Parker Tate, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Foster Joseph Tate, to Lt. John French Fox, Inf.

FURNALD-ROTH—Married in Charleston, S. C., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Phoebe Rodman

Rotch, to Ens. Henry Natsch Farnald, jr., USNR.

HANCOCK-NATTI—Married in the Temple of the Holy Spirit in the Washington Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, Washington, D. C., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Saima Natti, to Capt. Walker Hancock, USA.

HARRIS-LEWIS—Married in Grace Methodist Church, Baltimore, Md., 3 Dec. 1943, Miss Dorothy Jean Lewis, to Capt. Benjamin Franklin Harris, jr., USA.

HARRIS-ROTH—Married in Central Presbyterian Church, Montclair, N. J., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Flora Bette Roth, to Lt. Emerson Mayo Harris, AAF, Salt Lake City.

HEARN-DASHIELL—Married in Gregory Memorial Baptist Church, Cambridge, Md., Miss Rebecca Ruth Dashiell, to Lt. Emanuel Earl Hearn, USAAF, stationed in Guatemala.

HOLMES-SAGE—Married in West Orange, N. J., 12 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Anne Tilney Sage, to Lt. Lannan Trumbull Holmes, a pilot in the Marine Corps, Division of Aviation.

HOMAN-PEDEEN—Married in All Souls Church, Universalist, Brooklyn, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Betty Ruth Pedeen, to Ens. William Edmonds Homan, (MC), USNR.

JAMES-PARKS—Married in the First Presbyterian Church of Wickenburg, Ariz., 24 Nov. 1943, Miss Martha Westmoreland Parks, to 1st Lt. Boyce Manley James, jr., AAF, recently returned from several months in the South Pacific area, son of Col. and Mrs. Boyce M. James, USA.

KADEL-MADEA—Married in Fort Myer Chapel, Arlington, Va., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Jo Meade, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frank C. Meade, to Lt. Robert Byers Kadel, USA, Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md.

LANCASTER-HINMAN—Married in Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., 10 Dec. 1943, Miss Georgina Wingfield Martin Hinman, daughter of Brig. Gen. Dale Durkee Hinman, USA, and the late Mrs. Hinman, to Lt. James Franklin Lancaster, USNR.

LEOCHA-CLARKE—Married in St. Cecilia's Church, Baltimore, Md., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Nancy Irene Clarke, to Lt. (jg) Victor Stanley Leocha, (DC), USN, U. S. Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md.

LEWIS-COE—Married in the Church of the Good Shepherd, Meadowbrook, Virginia, 1 Dec. 1943, Miss Patricia Leigh Coe, to Ens. Harry Raymond Lewis, Naval Air Arm.

MACDONALD-vom RATH—Married in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, New York, 9 Dec. 1943, Miss Cecilia vom Rath, granddaughter of the late Col. and Mrs. Henry May of Washington, to Comdr. Donald J. McDonald, USN, class of 1931, USNA, South Pacific hero.

MCCALL-COOK—Married in Calvary Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., 10 Dec. 1943, Miss Dorothy Winifred Cook, to Lt. Charles DeWitt McCall, USN, Class of 1939, USNA.

McFADDEN-PARSONS—Married in Christ Methodist Church, New York, 8 Dec. 1943, Miss Patricia Lord Parsons, to Lt. Harlan Curtis McFadden, jr., Naval Air Arm.

McKINNON-WASHBAUGH—Married in Morristown, N. J., 14 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Jane Washbaugh, to Lt. Henry J. McKinnon, Naval Air Arm, recently returned from the South Pacific area.

MILLER-DICKINS—Married in Los Angeles, Calif., 9 Dec. 1943, Miss Zoya Arnot Dickins, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Randolph Dickins, USA-Ret., of Washington, D. C., to Lt. Hillard Eve Miller, jr., USMC.

MORTON-BROWER—Married in the Post Chapel, Selman Field, Monroe, La., 7 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Melissa Brower, daughter of Mrs. Gerald Evans Brower, of San Antonio, Tex., and the late Colonel Brower, to 1st Lt. Lacey Parkman Morton, AC, USA, Selman Field.

MULHERN-LYNCH—Married in St. Gabriel's Catholic Church, Washington, D. C., 23 Nov. 1943, Miss Margaret Mary Lynch, to Capt. Peter Francis Mulhern, AUS.

MURRAY-LUHRING—Married in Lafayette Residence Park, Va., 9 Dec. 1943, Miss Charlotte Anne Luhring, to Lt. Franklin Murlin Murray, USNR.

NELSON-WILSHIRE—Married in the Lady Chapel, Christ Church, New Haven, Conn., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Marjory Wilshire, to Lt. David S. Nelson, AAF, recently returned from the Southwest Pacific area.

NIELSEN-SMITH—Married in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Lilyan R. Smith, to Ens. Placide J. Nielsen, jr., USNR.

PAINE-RATHBONE—Married in Decatur, Ga., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Jean Mary Rathbone, to Lt. Joseph Hamilton Thompson Paine, USA.

PEIMER-SIEGEL—Married in New York, 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Helene Doris Siegel, to Capt. Ralph Peimer, MC, Fort Dix, N. J., brother of Lt. Harold Peimer.

RIGHTER-BUTLER—Married in Christ Chapel, Trinity Church, Buffalo, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Kate Robinson Butler, to Lt. James H. Righter, USNR.

ROCK-BLOOD—Married in the First Congregational Church, Manchester, N. H., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Elizabeth Blood, to 1st Lt. Lewis B. Rock, jr., AAF, son of Maj. and Mrs. L. B. Rock, USMCR.

SALAWICH-GILDSHEIN—Married in Sun Valley, Idaho, 5 Dec. 1943, Miss Helen Gildsheim, to CPO Joel Lewis Salawich, USN.

SCHNEIDER-SMITH—Married in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 16 Dec. 1943, Ens. Lurline J. Smith, WAVES, to Lt. Wilbur H. Schneider, USNR.

SILLMAN-LEWIS—Married in Trinity Lutheran Church, Floral Park, L. I., N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Audrey Ruth Lewis, to Lt. Myron Lyle Stillman, Camp White, Medford, Ore.

SKINNER-IRVING—Married in Portsmouth, Va., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Frances Justine Irving, to Lt. George Frank Skinner, USNR.

SMITH-BABCOCK—Married in the David Adams Memorial Chapel, NOB, Norfolk, Va., 9 Dec. 1943, Miss Joy Edith Babcock, to Ens. John Luther Smith, USNR, Amphibious Training Base, Little Creek, Va.

SMITH-CRAWWELL—Married in New Zealand, 8 Dec. 1943, Lucy M. Crawwell, to Maj. Samuel Watson Smith, USA.

SMITH-DOWNING—Married in the First Congregational Church, Long Beach, Calif., 14 Nov. 1943, Miss Phoebe Marion Downing, to Ens. Richard Wendel Smith, USNR.

SOLSBERY-TILLOTSON—Married in St. Mark's Episcopal Church, an Antonio, Tex., 10 Dec. 1943, Miss Hilda Walts Tillotson, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Charles Wesley Tillotson, of San Antonio, to 2d Lt. Horace Ward Solsberry, AC, AUS, Kelly Field, Tex.

STICKEL-DUNNE—Married in St. Michael's Monastery Church, Union City, N. J., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Margaret Dunne, to Lt. Frederick A. Stickel, USMC.

THAWLEY-EDWARDS—Married in St. Paul's Methodist Church, Greenboro, Md., 3 Dec. 1943, Miss Ellen Sophia Edwards, to Ens. Robert Hooper Thawley, USNR.

THOMAS-STRATTON—Married in the David Adams Chapel, NOB, Norfolk, Va., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Fay Stratton, to Lt. (jg) Dick Ramsay Thomas, USNR.

TRUAX-TURILLO—Married in St. Michael's Church, Providence, R. I., 9 Dec. 1943, Miss Mary Josephine Turillo, to Charles L. Truax, USN, son of CTF and Mrs. Charles M. Truax, USN, of Newport, R. I., and grandson of the late CY Patrick J. Mahoney and Mrs. Mahoney.

WATERS-MEAGHER—Married in a double ceremony in the Chapel of St. Sebastian, Fort Slocum, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Miriam Therese Meagher, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John I. Meagher, MC, Camp Reynolds, Pa., to Lt. William Edwin Waters, Inf., USA, Fort Benning, Ga.

WEISS-NOVICK—Married in Adas Israel Synagogue, Washington, D. C., 12 Dec. 1943, Miss Shulamith Novick, to Capt. Herman H. Weiss, DC, Camp Pickett, Va.

WERNER-VERCH—Married in Trinity Methodist Church, Albany, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Miss Vivian Virginia Verch, to Lt. (jg) Arthur Henry Werner, (DC), USNR, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

WHITE-WERTZ—Married in the First Christian Church, Lawton, Okla., 27 Nov. 1943, Miss Mildred Marie Wertz, to 1st Lt. Roy Barton White, jr., AUS, Camp Gruber, Okla.

WILLETT-McCORMACK—Married in All Souls' Church, Alhambra, Calif., Miss Elizabeth Ellen McCormack, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Charles G. McCormack (MC), USN, to Mr. Edwin Dexter Willett, USAR.

WOOD-RIDDICK—Married in St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Edenton, N. C., 4 Dec. 1943, Miss Nell Weeks Riddick, to Lt. Charles Henry Wood, jr., Naval Air Arm.

YOUNG-BEAN—Married in the Cadet Chapel, West Point, New York, 5 Dec. 1943, Miss Betty Jean Bean, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Emanuel J. Bean, of Greensboro, N. C., to apt. Robert Paul Young, USA, recently returned from overseas duty in Africa, now stationed at Bradley Field, Conn.

Died

BENNETT—Died as the result of a Navy plane crash near Wickford, R. I., 8 Dec. 1943, Ens. Ross Allen Bennett, USNR. Survived by his mother, Mrs. Clara Bennett, Fort Worth, Tex.

BRONSON—Died in Annapolis, Md., 12 Dec. 1943, Capt. Amon Bronson, USNR-Ret., aged 67, who was aboard the USS Maine when she was destroyed in Havana in 1898. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Charlotte Ward Bronson, and two daughters, Mrs. Robert Forbes, of Honolulu, and Mrs. Arthur S. Hamlin, of Rochester. A son, Lt. Comdr. Ward Bronson, was lost on the USS Chicago in the vicinity of Guadalcanal last January.

BUTLER—Died at Neponsit, L. I., N. Y., 9 Dec. 1943, Mr. George G. Butler, father of MM2c George Butler, USN.

CLEMENS—Died at Houston, Tex., 10 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Peggy Castle Clemens, wife of Ens. Robert W. Clemens, USNR, and daughter of the late Col. W. A. Castle, USA. Besides her husband, who is now in the Mediterranean area, she is survived by a daughter, Mary Carole, and a sister, Mrs. George Forbes, both of Houston, and a sister, Miss Mary Castle, of San Antonio, Tex.

CONNELL—Died in Newport Hospital, Newport, R. I., 11 Dec. 1943, Mr. John J. Connell, father of CSK Raymond Connell, USN.

DELAMATER—Died at Lawson General Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 28 Nov. 1943, Lt. John Grandison Delamater, age 26, son of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Franklin Delamater, jr., Alexandria, La. Also survived by his wife, Mrs. Peggy Dewey Delamater, a sister, Mrs.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Births, Marriages, Deaths

(Continued from Preceding Page)

James H. Keller, and a brother, Capt. B. F. Delamater, III, Camp Mackall, N. C.

DERRICKSON—Died at Doctor's Hospital, 13 Dec. 1943, Mr. Ward F. Derrickson. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Emelie Derrickson, 5404 Nebraska Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C., and a son, AC Eugene Ward Derrickson, USNR, Pensacola, Fla.

EVERSON—Died at Pittsburgh, Pa., 27 Nov. 1943, Fred E. Everson. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Irene Sweeney Everson; three sons, 2d Lt. Fred L. Everson, TC, New York Port of Embarkation; S. Sgt. Richard H. Everson, AAF, and Sgt. Clyde W. Everson, AAF, both overseas; and a granddaughter, Vivienne R. M. Everson.

FEBIGER—Died at her home in Palo Alto, Calif., 6 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Harriet A. Febiger, widow of the late Col. Lea Febiger, USA-Ret. She is survived by: Mrs. Jasper Y. Brinton, of Alexandria, Egypt; Mrs. Cecil M. Marrack, of Palo Alto, Calif.; Col. George L. Febiger, Fort Ord, Calif.; Col. Paul C. Febiger, on foreign service, and Mr. Lea Febiger, of Palo Alto, Calif.

FINNEGAN—Died in Huntington, N. Y., 11 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Ellen Dunne Finnegan, mother of Lt. William T. Finnegan, USA, England, and Cpl. Patrick J. Finnegan, Sicily.

HEALEY—Died in the Veterans' Administration Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., 9 Dec. 1943, Mr. George Cooper Healey, father of MMIC George Healey, USN, and GM John Healey, USN.

HILEMAN—Died as the result of a plane crash near the Ardmore, Okla., Army Air Base, 15 Dec. 1943, Lt. George A. Hileman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Hileman, 2214 Shannon Pl., S.E., Washington, D. C., and brother of S. Sgt. Floyd N. Hileman, AAF, missing in action in the Mediterranean area since 14 Oct.

HULL—Died in New York, 11 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Lucia Houston Hull, mother of Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson (widow of Ad-

miral Hobson, who played a prominent part in the Spanish-American War).

JONES—Died at Seattle, Wash., 30 Nov. 1943, Col. Frederick M. Jones, Cav., USA-Ret. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Eugenia M. Jones; two daughters, Mrs. A. B. Jones, wife of Colonel Jones, MC, USA; Mrs. E. T. Owen, wife of Colonel Owen, FA, USA; by one son, Col. H. C. Jones, Inf., USA, and by eight grandchildren. He was also the father of the late Maj. A. M. Jones, Cav., USA. Interment was at Fort Lawton, Wash.

MCINTYRE—Died in Washington, D. C., 13 Dec. 1943, Marvin H. McIntyre, White House secretary since the outset of the New Deal, and a former member of the staff of the Army and Navy Journal. Survived by his wife, a daughter, Mrs. Fred Warren, and a son, Lt. Kennedy McIntyre, USN.

MENUTT—Died as the result of a plane crash at the Marine Base, Santa Ana, Calif., 14 Dec. 1943, Lt. Samuel M. Menutt.

MUSCHLITZ—Died at Carenco, La., 11 Dec. 1943, AC Ralph Chapin Muschlitz, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Muschlitz of Arlington, Va.

NUGENT—Died at the U. S. Naval Hospital, National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md., 11 Dec. 1943, Lt. (jg) William Angus Nugent (HC) USN. Survived by his widow and son, 2415 E St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

RAYBURG—Died as the result of a fighter plane crash into 27 feet of water near Pear Beach, Mich., 13 Dec. 1943, PO Nathaniel P. Rayburg, AAF.

ROSEN—Died 20 Nov. 1943, at Memorial Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo., after childbirth, Mrs. Pauline S. Rosen, age 28, wife of Lt. Col. Milton L. Rosen, Camp Carson, Colo. Survived by her husband; a daughter, Elizabeth Jane, age 2½, an infant daughter, Pauline Schertz; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Schertz, of New York City, and her sisters, Mrs. Samuel D. Sublone, of Badley Beach, N. J., and Miss Loretta Schertz, of New York City.

RYDER—Died at her home, 35 Pineapple St., Brooklyn, N. Y., 3 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Ellen Balch Ryder, widow of Comdr. Charles Edward Ryder.

SEELBACH—Died as the result of a plane crash near Jacksonville, Fla., 9 Dec. 1943, 2d Lt. Daniel John Seelbach, USMCR.

SPRINGER—Died as the result of a plane crash at Bolling Field, D. C., 10 Dec. 1943, Maj. Robert W. Springer, AAF. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Phyllis Springer, 214 Portland St., S. E.; his parents and a sister, all of Indianapolis, Ind.; and a brother, Sgt. Edward Springer, AUS.

TRENT—Died in Washington, D. C., 10 Dec. 1943, Col. Grant T. Trent, USA-Ret., aged 74. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Sally Stone Trent, Roosevelt Hotel, Washington, D. C. Interment in Arlington National Cemetery, 13 Dec.

VERICELLA—Died in Washington, D. C., 13 Dec. 1943, Lt. Elizabeth Leek Vericella, ANC. Survived by her husband, Sgt. Samuel A. Vericella, MD; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Cal Leek, Washington, D. C.; and four brothers, James A. and Harry C. Leek, of Washington, D. C.; and Capt. Wallace R. Leek, USA, now in the South Pacific area and Capt. Calvin Leek, USA, Camp Edwards, Mass.

WISE—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 4 Dec. 1943, Mrs. Mildred M. Wise, wife of Capt. Hugo P. Wise, USA-Ret. Funeral services were held at the Fort Myer Chapel, Fort Myer, Va. Interment in Arlington Cemetery.

Navy in N. African Waters

(Continued from First Page)

sulted in the invasion and occupation of Sicily when 3266 ships and craft of all types, fighting ships and merchant vessels, played a part. They ranged from battleships to landing craft and PT boats, from large merchant ships of the liner type utilized as transports, to the smaller vessels carrying stores, ammunition and fuel for the invading forces. All these ships, despite weather conditions that made the operation an extremely delicate one so far as timing was concerned, arrived on scheduled time at the beaches selected for the landing operations. Ships for the operation came from all corners of the world, Britain, the United States, the Middle East and even from as far away as the Cape of Good Hope and the east coast of Africa.

Cooperation between the fighting forces was notably exemplified during the Sicilian and Italian campaigns in operations at Gela, on the South coast of Sicily, along the northern shore of the island and at Salerno in Italy when the cruiser forces repeatedly shelled enemy forces to aid in speeding the advance of the armies. At Gela the cruiser SAVANNAH fought off a tank attack that threatened to force invading forces back on the beaches and in addition engaged in direct action with a tank group. This is believed to be the first operation of its kind in history. The cruisers BOISE and BROOKLYN also took an active part in the shelling of enemy positions along the southern coast of the island. In the actions along the north coast, the cruisers BROOKLYN, SAVANNAH, BOISE and

PHILADELPHIA were engaged in shelling enemy positions and in covering the leap frog amphibious operations to speed the advance of the army along the rugged coastal road to Messina.

The invasion of Italy, though conducted by a smaller number of craft than the Sicilian invasion, brought added difficulties to the Naval Forces because of the long flights necessary for supporting aircraft before they could reach the scene of operations. Combatant vessels were engaged for more than a week in supporting by gun fire the invading forces. Typical of the work by the cruiser forces was the expenditure by the USS Philadelphia of 1169 rounds of six inch ammunition on 13 September. The same cruiser fired a total of 2946 rounds of six inch and 1161 rounds of five inch during the operation.

Boat officers and coxswains of the landing craft wrote a bright page in the history of amphibious operations by beaching their craft in key positions in the face of stiff enemy fire. Enemy artillery manned by veteran German forces raked the landing craft for considerable time until they were put out of action by the combined fire of the cruisers and destroyers and bombing by our air forces.

With the completion of the landing operations the work of the naval forces had only started. The Navy had the responsibility of safeguarding the army in its passage from the shores of North Africa, to the invasion points and landing it with all its tanks, vehicles, guns, ammunition, fuel and masses of other equipment and with the landing completed it was necessary for the Navy both to carry and convey the supplies needed to keep the army rolling successfully. The Sicilian operations spread over a coastline of more than 90 miles while the operation in the Gulf of Salerno was over a coastline of nearly 50 miles.

Naval Headquarters, North African

Waters, includes Communications Department, Personnel Department, Intelligence Department, Operations Department, Medical Department and Departments of Transportation, Supply and Maintenance. The staff is so organized that when required, as during the invasions of Sicily and Italy, Commander United States Naval Forces, Northwest African Waters may exercise command from a flagship accompanied by a forward echelon of the headquarters staff and personnel.

In the early stages, U. S. Naval shore establishments consisted of the Moroccan Sea Frontier and the Naval Operating base at Oran. Rear Admiral John L. Hall, Jr., assumed command of the Moroccan Sea Frontier upon completion of the African landings. The Moroccan Sea Frontier included the Naval Operating Base at Casablanca and the Naval Air Station at Port Lyautey and several section bases. To the East, Rear Admiral Andrew C. Bennett, USN, was in command of the Naval Operating Base at Oran.

Later Admiral Hall was relieved as Commander Moroccan Sea Frontier by Rear Admiral Frank J. Lowry and was placed in command of the Amphibious Forces. Admiral Bennett was relieved by Captain F. T. Spellman. Later too, Rear Admiral Richard L. Conolly assumed command of landing craft and bases for the amphibious force.

Naval Air stations in the theatre are concerned with Anti-Submarine duties. Navy fliers operate bombers on anti-submarine patrol and the stations maintain and operate these machines. The functions of the Advanced Amphibious Training Bases are to provide crews of landing craft with that final period of training necessary for the landing on foreign shores. It was necessary to utilize every

(Continued on Next Page)

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December 7, 1943

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Navy in N. African Waters

(Continued from Preceding Page)

small port on the Algerian coast to accommodate the tremendous number of landing craft necessary for the invasion operations.

The North African invasion presented the Navy with a problem unprecedented in its archives. The Navy has participated in other amphibious operations and it has established bases before on foreign territory. A Navy man, however, by training and inclination is at home on the sea rather than on land. For the year following the African landings, however, thousands of Navy men were to be stationed ashore in a territory recently under the thumb of the Axis and among a people who only a matter of days before had heard the broadsides from United States Warships. Never before had the Navy been called upon to establish bases starting almost literally from nothing and under such conditions.

At Oran and at the landing points in the Moroccan Sea Frontier zone the Navy on going ashore found itself at first living in the most primitive conditions. Through the army, barracks and office space were requisitioned, jeeps, trucks, other motor transport were obtained. These early conditions of living, however, represented only the personal discomforts. The Army already was preparing to move on to the Tunisian campaign and ships bringing guns, tanks, ammunition, planes and food were arriving in successive waves.

Harbors still were encumbered with the wreckage of ships sunk during the landing operations. Carefully prepared charts and maps of the French ports could tell us the depth of channels and dock accommodations, but they could not tell us where were located sunken hulks, destroyed or damaged during the invasion combats. In some instances these blocked channels and had to be removed.

This was the Navy's job. Commodore William A. Sullivan, USN, was placed in charge of removing wrecks from the various occupied harbors. The work of clearing ports proceeded under the direction of Commodore Sullivan in the harbors of Casablanca, Oran, Algiers, Bizerte and on to Palermo and Naples as the invasion forces carried the war to continental Europe. French pilots proved most helpful in bringing the convoy ships in to port and around the wreckage without endangering the ships. French Naval Officers proved extremely helpful in acquainting United States Authorities with the individual peculiarities of the bases.

The logistics of the Moroccan landing operation had been planned carefully and painstakingly long before. While the Navy still was settling down into its quarters and constructing facilities which could not be found in the existing establishments, the convoys succeeding the assault waves were bringing in Naval stores and equipment necessary for the operation of the bases.

As the Germans were driven from Africa the functions of these smaller bases decreased. The same, parenthetically has been true of bases temporarily established during the Sicilian campaign. As the Army advances the importance of the small bases decreases in ratio to the increase in their distance from the combat zone. When their functions are completed they accordingly are closed and

their personnel and equipment moved to more advanced bases.

Naval bases do not have the glamor of warships and landing craft, and I venture to say there are few Navy men stationed ashore in Africa or Sicily who would not gladly exchange places with their opposite numbers on cruisers or destroyers which have been in action and will see more fighting. It is from such bases, however, that the combat forces have derived the sinews for their efficiency and striking power against the enemy.

Marine College Training

(Continued from First Page)

mathematics, have completed not more than three years of college.

Applicants must be between their 17th and 23rd birthdays on day application is submitted and must be unmarried. Applicants will be trained in grade of private.

Quotas for 1 March 1944 are as follows, an indefinite number being reserved for headquarters to cover activities not included below:

CG, Dept. of Pacific, (from at large)—15.
1st and 13th Naval Districts (District Marine Officer)—4 each.
14th Naval District (District Marine Officer), exclusive of FMF—4.
3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 11th Naval Districts (District Marine Officer)—2 each.
5th, 12th, 10th and 15th Naval Districts (District Marine Officer)—3 each.
CG MB NYd Wash., D. C. (For Potomac River Naval Command)—3.
CG MB Washington, D. C.—1.
CG MB Quantico, Va.—3.
CG MB Parris Island (Include Recruit Depot)—20.
CG Camp Lejeune, New River (Include FMF Units Present)—20.
CG MCB San Diego (Include Recruit Depot)—27.
CG FMF San Diego Area (Includes FMF units present)—20.
CG Defense Forces Samoa (Includes all units present)—2.
CG 1st Marine Amphibious Corps (Excl. of MarDivs)—10.
CG 5th Marine Amphibious Corps (Excl. of MarDivs)—10.
CG Marine Divisions (Each Division organized as of date of this letter)—10.
Aviation (Includes Guard Detachments at Marine Corps Air Stations)—40.
CG Each Marine Detachment Afloat (If over 30 men)—1.

Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 157 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 873 wounded in action, 765 missing in action and 529 who are held as prisoners of war by the enemy. Of these last, 517 are interned by Germany, 10 by Bulgaria, 1 by Hungary and 1 by Roumania.

The officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel on the lists of those killed in action are as follows:

KILLED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA
Officer Personnel
Col. J. G. Conroy
KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA
Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. H. B. Johnson 2nd Lt. G. M. Reardon
2nd Lt. R. J. Connell 2nd Lt. H. W. Sharpe,
2nd Lt. H. T. Fisher III
2nd Lt. R. E. Diete 1st Lt. F. H. Klay
2nd Lt. L. C. Hender 2nd Lt. L. E. Dunaway
shot

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2nd Lt. F. O. Scudder 2nd Lt. L. B. Wenner
2nd Lt. E. Shields, III 2nd Lt. A. H. Doman
2nd Lt. L. H. Angth- 2nd Lt. J. A. Strauser
lus 2nd Lt. L. L. Dansky
2nd Lt. W. S. Archam- 2nd Lt. L. L. Dube
bault 1st Lt. H. J. McCall
2nd Lt. K. B. Rong- 1st Lt. J. V. Richard-
stad son
2nd Lt. D. Guar 2nd Lt. A. W. Stewart
Enlisted Personnel
T. Sgt. S. P. Bearden S. Sgt. G. W. Mercer
T. Sgt. J. F. Williams S. Sgt. R. A. Rousseau
S. Sgt. R. C. Bryant S. Sgt. R. K. Scripser
T. Sgt. H. R. Whitten S. Sgt. D. A. Yoder
S. Sgt. H. S. Caballero S. Sgt. C. R. Nichol-
son
S. Sgt. J. C. Nawracaj T. Sgt. H. A. Wick
S. Sgt. L. M. Mirabel S. Sgt. W. H. Mc-
neil Culley, Jr.
S. Sgt. C. E. Phinney S. Sgt. T. T. Arnold
S. Sgt. G. A. Rich- S. Sgt. K. D. Barr
mond, Jr. S. Sgt. E. F. Calder

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. C. F. Daily 2nd Lt. J. A. Lippert
2nd Lt. R. M. Schmidt

Enlisted Personnel
S. Sgt. L. Leconte T. Sgt. H. A. Seism
S. Sgt. W. D. Hotz S. Sgt. R. W. White

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
2nd Lt. C. J. Rahner 1st Lt. N. J. Heidel-
berger

Enlisted Personnel
M. Sgt. J. W. Kennedy

Officers included in the lists of wounded, missing and prisoners are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. H. V. Larkin

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. R. G. Phillips 1st Lt. W. S. Harring-
ton
2nd Lt. R. J. Murtha 2nd Lt. H. T. Brown
Capt. W. A. Winter 2nd Lt. W. H. Hart,
2nd Lt. C. L. Simmons Jr.
2nd Lt. J. R. Mac- 1st Lt. G. J. Jenkins
Donald 2nd Lt. E. B. Knight
1st Lt. R. M. Court- 1st Lt. F. L. Joje
away
Capt. C. O. Ohl

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Capt. H. W. Hatchett 1st Lt. L. B. Kelly,
2nd Lt. V. P. Deb- Jr.
rucker 1st Lt. E. C. Bryant
Capt. A. J. Hoffmann 2nd Lt. C. F. Sorgl,
2nd Lt. F. E. Fair- Jr.
bank Capt. W. O. Wottlin
1st Lt. J. P. Flynn 2nd Lt. H. H. Sandler
2nd Lt. A. A. Franek Capt. E. Stewart
2nd Lt. J. L. Pluster Capt. J. M. Williams
2nd Lt. D. Porter 2nd Lt. W. P. Felmer
1st Lt. E. L. Moseley 1st Lt. M. G. Welling
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2nd Lt. W. J. Shep- 2nd Lt. R. D. Ewing
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WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

2nd Lt. W. E. Town- 2nd Lt. J. F. Dollen
send 2nd Lt. J. C. Brown
1st Lt. H. M. Sawyer
2nd Lt. C. J. Herman
man

MISSING IN ASIATIC AREA

1st Lt. R. R. Rouse 2nd Lt. H. Leibowitz
FO G. R. Johnson Capt. J. B. Ruckstuhl
1st Lt. G. H. Kimball 2nd Lt. D. J. O'Con-
nor
1st Lt. V. Smith 1st Lt. T. J. Taylor

MISSING IN EUROPEAN AREA

2nd Lt. F. C. Hall 2nd Lt. A. W. Joyner
2nd Lt. T. R. Martin Capt. R. D. William-
son
1st Lt. H. Uрман 2nd Lt. C. A. Ashman
2nd Lt. W. J. Bram- 1st Lt. N. J. Damato
well, Jr. 1st Lt. C. L. Leshor
1st Lt. B. W. Gross 2nd Lt. J. P. Murphy
1st Lt. E. W. Car- 2nd Lt. B. E. Squires,
rington Jr.
2nd Lt. K. M. Van 1st Lt. M. J. Stadler
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1st Lt. G. E. Gorla, phall
Jr. 2nd Lt. J. J. Maiorca
2nd Lt. O. E. Master 2nd Lt. M. D. Black-
burn
Capt. J. A. Estes 2nd Lt. W. W. Kary
2nd Lt. J. N. Bunker 2nd Lt. W. E. Roach
FO A. E. Mahe 2nd Lt. R. W. Combs
2nd Lt. S. S. Bolento 2nd Lt. E. Shorb
1st Lt. F. E. Bullard Capt. W. H. Kossack
Capt. R. L. Schaefer 1st Lt. D. B. Mc-
Nally
FO W. E. Mildred 2nd Lt. R. F. Sporre
Capt. O. A. Kinkade 1st Lt. L. E. McGraw
1st Lt. B. E. Kraft 2nd Lt. G. W. Ross,
2nd Lt. W. B. Mc- Jr.
Adams Maj. W. P. Todd
2nd Lt. C. V. Glisz- 2nd Lt. R. T. Hoyt
cynski 2nd Lt. A. W. Von-
Lt. Col. T. H. Hub- negut
bard 2nd Lt. P. Marinos
2nd Lt. R. B. O'Hara FO C. W. Watson
Capt. S. D. Price 2nd Lt. J. K. Ander-
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2nd Lt. G. C. Win- 1st Lt. D. K. Hopp
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FO F. D. Gallion 2nd Lt. M. T. Etthe-
Capt. A. W. Gelsel ridge
FO E. O. Girubh 2nd Lt. C. L. Smith
FO R. E. Sheehan 1st Lt. C. E. Beall
FO H. S. Olen 1st Lt. J. Thompson
1st Lt. H. M. Price 2nd Lt. J. W. Mc-
2nd Lt. W. L. Brun- Carley, Jr.
son

(Please turn to Page 484)



Packing list covers for foreign shipments as specified by the armed forces

If you are a procurement official, or a supplier of items which you have to pack for foreign shipment you know two packing lists have to be attached to the outside of every shipping case, even if the first destination is not abroad.

Recently the Army has issued a directive to all branches of the service requiring that at least one of these lists must be covered with a 3/16" plywood or .080 weatherproof fibre cover.

Prior to the use of such covers many packing lists were torn off in transit and precious time lost forwarding to foreign depots.

We make these covers as army specifies from .080 weatherproof fibre board, in several sizes. Center is concave-dished, to allow room for lists underneath. The words "packing list" are deeply indented on all covers and cannot wear off. Prices are uniform throughout the country whether obtained from the undersigned or your nearest paper goods jobber.

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Air Forces Organization

To keep pace with the constantly changing needs of war, a further realignment of Army Air Forces Headquarters units has been effected, bringing about several changes of control and the redesignation of some of the units under the control of the several Assistant Chiefs of Air Staff.

Brig. Gen. J. M. Bevans, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Personnel, has as his deputy Col. J. H. McCormick. Col. William J. Clinch is his executive officer.

Under this control office are the following divisions:

Plans and Liaison, Col. C. DuBosque; Military Personnel, Col. E. S. Wetzel; Civilian Personnel, Col. G. E. Clark; Special Service, Col. Robert C. Jones; Air Chaplain, Col. C. I. Carpenter; Ground Safety, Lt. Col. W. L. Tubbs, and Air WAC, Maj. Betty Bandel.

The Ground Safety Division is a new addition. The Air WAC Division is also new under this control, an Air WAC officer having heretofore been under the Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution.

The Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Intelligence, Maj. Gen. C. L. Bissell, with Col. W. C. Bently as his deputy, heads the following divisions:

Office of Technical Information, Maj. George Haddock; Operational, Lt. Col. M. W. Moss; Counter Intelligence, Col. R. H. Boberg; Informational, Col. W. H. Burgess; Training Plans, Lt. Col. J. T. McCall; Historical, Lt. Col. C. W. Williams, Acting Chief; Arctic, Desert and Tropic Information Center, Lt. Col. H. O. Russell, Director, and Lt. A. E. Pennekamp, Liaison Officer.

Of these the Office of Technical Information is an addition.

Brig. Gen. R. W. Harper, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Training, with Col. T. S. DuBose as his deputy head the following divisions:

Air Crew Training, Col. R. A. Montgomery; Unit Training, Col. R. R. Walker; Technical Training, Col. L. O. Ryan; Training Aids, Col. George W. Pardy, and Plans and Liaison, Lt. Col. W. D. Merrill.

This last division now includes the recently formed AAF Staff Course.

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Materiel, Maintenance and Distribution, Maj. Gen. O. P. Echols with Brig. Gen. B. E. Myers as deputy.

Under General Echols' office are the following divisions:

Control Office, Lt. Col. C. H. Dyson; Aircraft Resources Control Office, Mr. T. P. Wright; Resources, Brig. Gen. F. M. Hopkins; Materiel, Brig. Gen. B. W. Chidlaw; Traffic, Lt. Col. C. F. Nielsen; Air Services, Brig. Gen. L. P. Whitten; Air Engineer, Brig. Gen. S. C. Godfrey; Air Chemical Officer, Brig. Gen. Edward Montgomery; Air Finance Officer, Col. W. H. Kasten; Air Ordnance Officer, Brig. Gen. R. C. Coupland; Air Provost Marshal, Col. H. G. Reynolds; Air Quartermaster, Col. H. R. F. Herwig; Communications Equipment Officer, Lt. Col. G. C. Hale.

The Resources Division is the addition here. The Air Transport Division which formerly was grouped with these divisions does not appear in the new set-up although its functions continue in relation to the group of divisions.

The Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Operations, Commitments and Requirements, is Brig. Gen. H. A. Craig, his deputy being Col. William P. McKee.

The following divisions are grouped under this office:

Programs, Col. B. E. Brugge; Requirements, Col. A. R. Maxwell; Commitments, Col. R. H. Kelly; Technical Services, Col. R. H. Magee; Transportation Priorities, Lt. Col. F. D. Butler; Women Pilots, Miss Jacqueline Cochran; Weather, Col. H. H. Bassett; AAF Board, Brig. Gen. E. L. Eubank, Executive Director; AAF Board Control Office, Lt. Col. R. H. Macklin.

Redesignations here are the Program Division and Commitments Division. The AAF Board Control Office is an addition.

Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans, is Brig. Gen. L. S. Kuter. Under his office are the following divisions:

Combined and Joint Staff, Brig. Gen. H. S. Hansell; Logistics, Brig. Gen. G. C. Jamison; Operational Plans, Col. J. L. Loutzenheiser; Post War, Col. P. M.

Hamilton.

A redesignation in this group is that of the Operational Plans Division, formerly the Strategy Division.

Additional offices under the organizational set-up but not directly under the several chiefs of Air Staff are as follows:

Air Inspector, Brig. Gen. J. W. Jones; Air Surgeon, Maj. Gen. D. N. W. Grant; Budget and Fiscal, Brig. Gen. L. W. Miller; Air Judge Advocate, Brig. Gen. L. H. Hedrick; Office of Legislative Services, Col. Warren S. Ege; Special Projects, Col. F. T. Davison; Air Communications Officer, Brig. Gen. H. M. McClelland; Flying Safety, Col. George E. Price, Chief, Maj. W. G. Wells, Liaison Officer; Special Assistant for Anti-aircraft, Maj. Gen. H. R. Oldfield. New offices among these are the Office of Legislative Services and Special Assistant for Anti-aircraft.

The Training Command, Troop Carrier Command, Air Force Commands, and others in this category remain unchanged.

Set Pharmacy Corps Test

The long-awaited examination for appointment in the new Pharmacy Corps will be held 31 Jan.—4 Feb. 1944, inclusive, the War Department announced this week.

The examinations will be open to male citizens of the United States, both in and out of the service, who are graduates of acceptable pharmacy schools requiring four years of instruction for graduation, who will not be more than 32 years of age when appointed.

Appointments will be made in grade of second lieutenant, and about 15 appointments, more or less, will be made in 1944.

The tests will be conducted by boards of Medical Department officers, and will consist of physical examination, a written professional examination and a determination of suitability for military service.

Applications can be obtained from the Adjutant General. In the case of persons in continental United States the completed applications must be received by the War Department by 10 Jan. 1944.

Stops M1903-A3 Rifle Production

Manufacture of the M1903-A3 rifle, a modification of the famed "Springfield," has been discontinued.

Col. Frank J. Atwood, Chief of the Rochester Ordnance District, announcing the fact 8 Dec., explained that the Remington Arms Co. will continue through August 1944 in the manufacture of spare parts for the rifle. This company will also continue to produce the Army's standard long-range sniper rifle, the M1903-A4, which is the same arm equipped with a telescopic sight.

Volume of production of the M1 (Garand) rifle and the carbine, both weapons of superior firepower to the M1903-A3, is so great that there no longer exists a need for it. Production at the Remington plant and that of the L. C. Smith Typewriter Co. will terminate in February, 1944.

New Books

"The Army Reader," edited by Lt. Col. Karl Detzer. 100 informative articles tell the story of the Army. Published by Bobbs-Merrill Co.

"Strength for Today," a book of daily inspirational reading. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co.

"Retreat Hell!" by William Martin Camp. A novel. Published by D. Appleton-Century Co.

"The Grim Reapers," by Stanley Johnston. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co.

"Marching Home," by Richard Hart. A war and post-war handbook for service men and families. Arco Publishing Co.

"A Manual of Naval Correspondence," by Heiskell Weatherford, Jr. Published by McGraw-Hill.

"Best Cartoons of the Year 1943," edited by Lawrence Lariar. Published by Crown Publishers.

"Man in the Air," by Herbert S. Zim. Published by Harcourt, Brace & Co.

"Joe Foss, Flying Marine," the story of his flying circus as told to Walter Simmons. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co. Inc.

"Blitzkrieg and Bluff," by Major Erwin Lessner. The legend of Nazi invincibility. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

General Officer Nominations

Action on the nomination of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton (colonel, Cavalry), for promotion to permanent rank of major general has been postponed "indefinitely" by a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The decision of the subcommittee on Army nominations followed closely upon receipt by the committee of a further report on the Patton affair (published on page 460 of this issue) in which the Secretary of War stated that, in addition to the two previously reported reports of abuse of enlisted men by General Patton, there was on record a case in which the general severely criticized a man not wearing leggings.

The five-man subcommittee voted unanimously to defer the Patton nomination.

General Patton was one of 14 officers nominated early in October for permanent promotion to general officer ranks.

Action on the 14 nominations was delayed by reason of the fact that five of the 14 officers do not have the 28 years of commissioned service required for permanent promotion to brigadier general by the Act of 13 June 1940.

To legalize these promotions, a bill, S. 1410, was promptly passed by the Senate 6 Oct., and sent to the House, where it ran into opposition. Meanwhile, the Patton affair became public.

Commenting on the action of the military subcommittee, Senator Chandler, Ky., chairman, stated:

"The Army is free to use General Patton as it sees fit. He has his three stars and the War Department may assign him to any command to which, in their judgment, he is best fitted. That is their responsibility and not a matter in which the Senate should interfere, in my opinion."

"But it is for the Senate to decide whether General Patton should be given two permanent promotions at this time on his record. The subcommittee has his record as transmitted from General Dwight Eisenhower to the Secretary of War to the committee."

"In one of the general's three encounters with servicemen, the War Department refers to his conduct as 'reprehensible,' and in another, as 'indefensible.' I do not think the subcommittee would be justified in recommending two promotions on those grounds."

It was also indicated that one other officer in the group of 14 nominated, Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell (colonel, Corps of Engineers), may face opposition in the Senate. Before his nomination is passed upon, it is desired to have him before the committee for questioning. It was reported.

The Army's custom of submitting a group of general officer nominations to the Senate and the Senate's custom of confirming such promotions en bloc may be postponed as a result of the present situation, and the nominations may be withdrawn and submitted individually.

There also is some sentiment in the committee for suspension of all permanent promotions for the duration of the war. Three members of the committee late this week made formal proposal that the Senate refuse to consider nominations for permanent promotion.

Although the bill S. 1410 was passed promptly by the Senate on 6 Oct., a few days after the 14 nominations were submitted, sledding in the House was not so easy. First, there was House objection to the bill itself since it removed all service requirements for appointment, leaving only the requirement that the appointee be in grade of lieutenant colonel, at least. Second, some Congressmen objected to permanent promotions in time of war. Third, widespread objection to retirement of officers at age 60 was concentrated on the bill, for other sections of the 1940 act, which S. 1410 sought to amend, provide for the 60 year retirements.

However, the second and third objections named above were overcome and the first compromised by an amendment which would restrict appointments of officers with less than 28 years' service to not more than 25 per cent of the 50 line brigadier generals.

The House passed the amended bill 26 Nov.—nearly a month ago. The Senate has not yet acted on the amendment.

Officially, the word is, that the War

Department is studying the amendment. But it's a simple amendment; would require only a few minutes to study. Moreover, there are those who say that the department already has studied the amendment—studied it, in fact, and indicated that the limitation was acceptable, even before the House committee reported the bill on 24 Nov.

The real reason for the delay, these sources indicate, is the Patton nomination. There is no pressing haste for action on the 14 nominations, and the War Department is believed to feel that a little delay on both the bill and the nominations may help some of the furor on the Patton case to die out.

Meanwhile, General Patton was seen with the President in Sicily. When reporters in the United States this week asked Presidential Secretary Stephen Early if reports of the President's meeting with Patton meant Mr. Roosevelt "put his O.K. on Patton," Mr. Early replied: "What's the White House got to do with it? He was assigned to a job by General Eisenhower and General Eisenhower is keeping him in command, isn't he?"

Mustering-Out Pay

Senate Military Affairs Committee this week reported legislation, S1543, providing mustering-out pay for discharged service personnel.

In place of the flat sum of \$300 outlined in the administration bill recently introduced by Senator Barkley, Ky., the committee adopted figures proposed by Senators Austin and Bridges. The rates proposed are as follows:

For persons who have served outside continental United States after 6 Dec. 1941—for 18 months or more, \$500; for 12 to 18 months, \$400; for less than 12 months, \$300.

For persons who have served in continental United States after 6 Dec. 1941—for 12 months or more, \$500; for less than 12 months, \$200.

The bill provides that all personnel below general officer and flag rank shall be eligible for the amount specified, one-third of which will be paid at time of discharge or relief from active duty, and the remainder in two equal monthly installments.

Payment of the sums will be denied to those who will receive retirement pay and to those who had no service outside continental United States who leave active duty solely on their own initiative. All those discharged or relieved before the effective date of the act will be eligible for the mustering-out pay.

The House Military Affairs Committee, meanwhile, has been studying mustering-out pay legislation for the past two weeks in an attempt to reconcile the suggestions of the War and Navy Departments, the Veterans Administration and Veterans' Organizations.

In addition to legislation similar to the original Barclay bill the committee is studying a proposal to keep personnel on the payroll in furlough status for three months, during which time their service records will be assembled and decisions made on right to benefits so that when the veteran is finally discharged he would begin to receive benefits immediately if found entitled to them. The three months also would serve as a period during which the veteran could make arrangements to resume civil life.

In another move to expedite consideration of the cases of discharged veterans the War Department this week made public an order (Circular No. 315) which gives authority for Veterans Administration personnel to function at military installations, such as general hospitals, from which men are discharged in considerable numbers. Such personnel will adjudicate claims for benefits under laws administered by the Veterans Administration. The Army has ordered commanding officers to cooperate fully with Veterans Administration personnel, and to provide space and any available equipment requested.

The first Veterans Administration rating board began functioning at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., on 8 Dec.

When answering advertisements please mention the Army and Navy Journal.

Jobs and Training for Discharged Servicemen

The Office of War Information this week issued a report on the training and employment opportunities open to discharged servicemen of this war and what advantage is being taken of these opportunities. The report, based on information obtained from seven Government agencies, indicates that a majority of the returning servicemen are accepting employment in war plants where, despite their disabilities, they are doing a good job and are becoming a real factor in relieving the present manpower shortage. Relatively few are taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain vocational education at the cost of the Government, but the Veterans Administration expresses the belief that many of those who are now accepting employment in industry will request vocational training if and when their present employment ends.

A discharged veteran is entitled to the following:

1. His old job if he wants it (under certain conditions).
2. Preferential consideration should he wish to work for the Federal Government.
3. Assistance in obtaining a new job.
4. Vocational rehabilitation or training.
5. Free hospitalization and medical treatment in a Veterans Administration hospital as long and as often as he needs it for service-connected disabilities, and for non-service disabilities if facilities are available.
6. A pension for life or as long as the disability continues for a service-connected disability if the disability is rated at 10 per cent or more.

A more detailed explanation of each of these points follows:

His Old Job

Every honorably discharged veteran of this war is entitled to his old job if he wants it, provided (a) he is still qualified to fill the job; (b) he applies within 40 days of his discharge; (c) the employer's circumstances have not so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to re-employ him. If he is no longer qualified to fill his former position, then he is entitled to the highest-paying job he is qualified to fill.

Attached to each local draft board are two or more re-employment committee members who are the personal representatives and advisers of the returned veterans. If the returned veteran runs into trouble getting his old job back, the re-employment committee will help him. The Department of Justice, acting through the U. S. district attorneys, assists the re-employment committee when necessary.

Thus far most employers have been glad to take back their former employees. Some refusals of re-employment have gone unchallenged through failure of the veterans to notify Selective Service of such refusal. However, of those cases in which Selective Service was notified, only once has it been necessary to place the matter in the hands of the local U. S. district attorney. In that instance the case was merely filed; without going to trial, the employer reinstated the veteran with \$646 back pay for the time he had been kept out of his job.

Government Employment

Whereas the private employer is relieved under the act of re-employing his former employee "if circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible for him to do so," no such proviso is included in the act regarding the re-employment of Government workers. If the former Government worker receives an honorable discharge from the service, is still able to perform his old job, and makes application within 40 days of his discharge from the service, he is entitled to his former job "or to a position of like seniority, status and pay."

In addition to granting these re-employment rights to veterans, the Government gives preference to veterans who participate in civil-service examination regardless of whether they worked for the Government before they went into the service.

Civil Service Commission representatives work closely with the U. S. Employment Service and the Veterans' Employment Service to make certain that returned veterans are advised of their rights in regard to Federal employment and to give them all possible assistance. Thus far comparatively few of the veterans who have been discharged have applied for Federal employment.

New Jobs

The main concern of the Federal agencies in charge of re-employment of veterans is in seeing to it that each veteran is placed in the job that will do him and the war effort the most good.

Industry in general, and especially war plants, are eager to employ battle-injured veterans. These men have seen the war at first hand and realize how important it is to turn out the ships, tanks, planes and guns needed to win.

A number of companies, especially airplane companies, have placed standing orders with the Veterans' Employment Service for discharged veterans. One company has announced that henceforth it will fill all its

vacancies with returned veterans.

How Veterans Are Placed

The Re-employment Division of Selective Service has delegated to the Veterans Employment Service the task of placing discharged veterans in new jobs. VES is a part of the United States Employment Service. Stationed in USES offices throughout the country, VES representatives concern themselves especially with discharged veterans who have trouble lining up the jobs they want. They are assisted by USES representatives, re-employment committeemen of local draft boards, veterans organizations, labor organizations, and local committees representing civic organizations.

The Army and the Navy pave the way for the re-employment of discharged veterans by opening their general hospitals to VES representatives for the purpose of interviewing disabled veterans before their discharge. When a disabled veteran is about to be discharged from an Army or Navy hospital, a hospital official or a Red Cross worker arranges for an interview between the veteran and the VES representative. Sometimes the VES representative comes to the veteran's bedside; usually the veteran goes to the quarters set aside in the hospital for this purpose, where he meets the VES representative.

Physical handicaps are not always hindrances to employment. In fact, the Ohio representative of the Veterans Employment Service, in a recent report to the national office, said, "Easiest of the handicapped to place, it seems, are those who are lame in the arms or legs, while the next easiest are those with hearing impairments, even deaf mutes. A study of these placements reveals that the physically handicapped, when placed, make exceptionally fine employees. The absentee rate among this group is almost nil. Some employers actually prefer physically handicapped."

While war plants get first call on discharged veterans, the Veterans Employment Service is also placing many of the returned servicemen in plants producing essential civilian products.

Special training is required for the more skilled jobs open to returned veterans. This is provided for under the War Manpower Commission's apprentice training or training-within-industry program. The apprentices or trainees are paid while learning, at rates fixed by the company, or by a union, or in some instances by the State.

Those whose disabilities constitute a vocational handicap must be re-trained, either for a new job or to perform the old job in a different way. This also is provided for by the Government.

Vocational Training

Vocational training is offered to all veterans whose disabilities interfere with their ability to get a job or hold a job. Under some conditions, this training is made available through the Veterans Administration; those excluded by those conditions are entitled to training through State Boards of Vocational Education under standards established by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency.

a) Veterans Administration. A veteran is entitled to vocational training under the Veterans Administration provided (1) he served during the present war; (2) he received an honorable discharge; (3) his disability is service-connected; (4) his disability is rated at ten per cent or more; (5) he needs vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap caused by his disability.

The object of the vocational rehabilitation is to train a veteran in a new occupation so that the handicap caused by his war disability may be overcome and his employability restored.

The veteran with a vocational handicap may receive up to four years' schooling or training, with the Government paying all fees and tuition. While in training he receives a disability pension of \$80 a month if single, or \$90 a month if married, with additional amounts for dependents, unless his regular disability pension is higher than that. In most cases this represents an increase, since the average disability pension is \$40 a month and the increase is intended to defray a veteran's expenses while in training.

Training courses are given for hundreds of kinds of jobs. Each applicant is interviewed by a Veterans Administration vocational adviser, who helps the veteran decide what training course he should take, the object being to prepare the veteran for the kind of employment that best fits his disability, education, training, and personal preference. This may range from the simplest to the highest professional training, the only limit being that no veteran may receive more than four years' training and the entire training program must be terminated six years after the end of the war.

Up to 1 November of this year, 300 disabled veterans had begun training courses and 2,500 others had made application to the Veterans Administration. This is a small number compared with the thousands of discharged veterans of this war who have gone into private employment, mostly in war plants, but the Veterans Administration expects many now employed to apply for vocational training when the labor shortage ends.

Most of the training is being received at State universities. However, private institutions also are used, and some of the training is within industry—that is, men are trained on the job in private establishments where they will be employed after completing their training.

b) State Boards of Vocational Education. Veterans who cannot qualify for training under the Veterans Administration may be entitled to training under State Boards of Vocational Education, which offer vocational training and other services to persons having disabilities that interfere with their getting or holding a job. Services include vocational training, medical or surgical treatment, occupational and physical therapy, and prosthetic appliances.

Many veterans are being discharged as dis-

abled who cannot qualify for vocational training under the Veterans Administration because their disabilities were not incurred while in service. Take, for example, a soldier who is discharged, after a few weeks or months in the service, because of a nervous condition. If this condition existed before he entered the service, but was not discovered at the time of induction, he could not qualify for vocational training under the Veterans Administration. But he could qualify under the State Board of Vocational Education Program.

This program is a joint Federal-State project, administered in the Federal Government by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. Every State participates in it, on a 50-50 basis with the Federal Government for services, with the Federal Government paying all of the administrative expenses.

Unlike the Veterans Administration's program under which each veteran receives \$80 or more per month while in training, a person receiving training under the State Board of Vocational Rehabilitation does not receive any amount as a matter of right, but assistance is provided on the basis of the individual's needs. The maximum amount that may be received varies with the State and depends on the amount that each State is willing to contribute.

Hospitalization and Medical Care

All veterans are entitled to free hospitalization and medical treatment in Veterans Administration hospitals whenever they need it, provided beds are available.

Veterans requiring continued hospitalization or medical treatment upon their discharge from Army or Navy hospitals are transferred to Veterans Administration hospitals, where they remain until they are in condition to be released. This applies especially to mental and tubercular cases. If, upon discharge from a Veterans Hospital, they have a relapse, they may return as often as necessary.

Amputation cases are usually given final medical treatment before being discharged from an Army or Navy hospital, but artificial limbs fitted in Army and Navy hospitals are temporary. About six months after being fitted with his temporary artificial limb, the veteran may receive without cost a permanent fitting limb at a Veterans Administration hospital.

Pensions

Every honorably discharged veteran disabled in line of duty is entitled to a pension for life or as long as he may be disabled (usually for life), provided his disability is determined by the Veterans Administration to constitute at least a ten-per cent disability. The amount of the pension ranges from \$10 a month to \$250, with the average \$40.

The higher pensions are paid only for extreme disability. For example, a veteran who has lost both hands or both feet, or one hand and one foot, or is so helpless as to be in need of regular aid, receives \$150 a month. A veteran who has lost both hands and one foot, or both feet and one hand, or is blind in both eyes with only light perception receives \$175 a month. A veteran who is blind in both eyes, having only light perception, and in addition has lost one hand or one foot, receives \$200 a month. A veteran who is blind in both eyes and has lost both hands and both feet receives \$250 a month.

When a man is discharged from an Army or Navy hospital, all his papers, including his claim for pension, are sent to the Veterans Administration office nearest the place of discharge. That office forwards the papers to the Veterans Administration office nearest the veteran's home, which then adjudicates the claim, determining the degree of disability and the amount of pension and whether a vocational handicap exists requiring rehabilitation training. The veteran is then notified of his status.

Future Legislation

Existing laws, executive orders and regulations granting preferences to honorably discharged veterans are, of course, subject to amendment to meet new needs. The President has within recent weeks submitted recommendations to Congress urging educational opportunities, mustering-out pay, and other benefits to discharged veterans. Members of Congress have introduced veterans' legislation. Such legislation is now pending.

Flag Rank for Chaplain

The House Naval Affairs Committee this week reported a substitute bill for H.R. 1023, legislation introduced in January of this year "To establish a Chief of Chaplains in the Navy."

The substitute bill provides only "that until the termination of the war in which the United States is now engaged . . . there shall be in the Chaplains' Corps of the Navy one officer who shall be entitled to hold the temporary rank of rear admiral, and shall receive the pay and allowances of a rear admiral of the lower half while serving in such grade."

The original bill provided that a Chief of Chaplains should be appointed from chaplains not below the grade of lieutenant commander and that he should have the rank, pay, and allowance of a captain. His duties were defined by the bill, which also specified that he should have the rank, pay, and allowances of rear admiral until the end of the war.

The substitute bill does not specify that he shall be called the Chief of Chaplains of the Navy, nor does it define his duties.

As neither bill provides for a separate Chaplains' Bureau, the head of the Chaplains' Corps will continue only in an advisory relationship to the Bureau of Personnel. Looking toward correcting this Chairman Vinson, of the House Naval Affairs Committee has directed that a bill be prepared providing for the establishing of a Chaplain's Bureau.

Dr. Arthur Devan, Director of the General Commission of Army and Navy Chaplains of the Federal Council of Churches of America, urged that there should be no discrimination against chaplains as compared with men of other professions taken into the Navy. Dr. Devan, Mr. Eugene Butler, Chairman of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and Rabbi Bernstein, speaking for the Jewish Welfare Board, agreed in their remarks in support of the original bill, that the Navy should provide a greater administrative system for Navy chaplains, similar to the system used in the Army.

Chaplain Robert D. Workman, the present head of the Chaplains' Division recorded his belief that religious matters should be under the direction of trained specialists, as in other Bureaus, rather than under the direction of a layman, as is the fact at present.

The Bureau of Personnel of the Navy is on record as not being opposed to the substitute bill.

Marine Corps Nominations

The President this week sent to the Senate the nomination of Lt. Gen. (temp.) Alexander A. Vandegrift for appointment as Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Also nominated was Col. Merritt A. Edson, for temporary promotion to brigadier general.

General Vandegrift will serve as commandant, with rank of lieutenant general, for a period of four years from 1 Jan. 1944. He succeeds Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb.

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Army Casualties

(Continued from Page 481)

1st Lt. H. Coronios
2nd Lt. T. W. Kenefick
2nd Lt. D. A. Martin
2nd Lt. J. F. Wolf
2nd Lt. K. L. Haines
2nd Lt. J. F. Kulik
1st Lt. W. W. Daoust
2nd Lt. W. C. Florentine, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. T. Winzenberg
2nd Lt. G. C. Bufkin
2nd Lt. G. C. Stephens
2nd Lt. J. W. Marshall
2nd Lt. J. J. Bradley
2nd Lt. W. E. Current
Capt. D. B. Martz
2nd Lt. L. T. Hoban
2nd Lt. J. J. Lux
2nd Lt. T. J. Lyons
2nd Lt. L. D. Culbertson
2nd Lt. P. J. Kane
1st Lt. J. A. McAvoy
2nd Lt. G. A. Nunan
2nd Lt. R. N. Jensen
1st Lt. D. R. Steinmetz
2nd Lt. M. E. Tyler
2nd Lt. K. A. Cabel
1st Lt. R. S. Wilkins
2nd Lt. R. W. Becker
2nd Lt. J. F. Berger
1st Lt. E. O. Carlson
Capt. A. W. Geiser

MISSING IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

1st Lt. J. R. Lion
2nd Lt. J. W. Kent
2nd Lt. D. D. Brewer
2nd Lt. L. J. Elero
2nd Lt. J. Homan, Jr.
2nd Lt. B. H. Wray
2nd Lt. J. H. Downing
2nd Lt. R. H. Fredolf
1st Lt. J. A. Wright
1st Lt. W. R. Makepeace, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. C. Magee
FO C. J. Erickson
2nd Lt. J. R. Smart
FO J. E. Spaulding
FO W. A. Sammons
2nd Lt. H. L. Shick
2nd Lt. R. B. Williams, Jr.
2nd Lt. L. P. Neely
2nd Lt. G. C. Bacon
2nd Lt. J. F. Boston
1st Lt. J. M. Venzey
1st Lt. R. E. Beutke
Capt. J. G. Claus

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2nd Lt. R. W. Irwin
2nd Lt. J. P. Wilhite
2nd Lt. I. W. Hunt
2nd Lt. H. M. Lacey
1st Lt. H. P. Steele
FO W. R. Fox
1st Lt. H. J. Pattison
2nd Lt. W. R. Smith
FO R. L. Green

MISSING IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

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2nd Lt. T. C. Ruff
2nd Lt. H. D. Chapin
2nd Lt. E. A. Fay, Jr.
2nd Lt. A. R. Kras-nickas
1st Lt. J. J. Cunnin-gham
2nd Lt. K. M. Rich-ardson
1st Lt. C. M. Squires
2nd Lt. C. R. Thomas
2nd Lt. J. R. Wilson
1st Lt. L. C. Latton
1st Lt. J. T. O'Brien
FO C. F. Miller
2nd Lt. D. Y. King
1st Lt. F. S. Love
1st Lt. L. M. Mayo
2nd Lt. E. A. Rice
2nd Lt. D. R. Ep-wright
2nd Lt. S. W. John-son
FO W. F. Evers
2nd Lt. T. W. Frank-lin
2nd Lt. O. N. Gler-tsen
1st Lt. H. M. Shafer
2nd Lt. R. K. Fox
1st Lt. H. N. Round
2nd Lt. N. R. Shea
FO R. Smith

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2nd Lt. R. McKuen
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1st Lt. H. H. Curtice
2nd Lt. L. A. Dow-den
1st Lt. M. L. Lawr-ence
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2nd Lt. G. N. Oster
2nd Lt. B. M. Yorba,
Jr.
2nd Lt. R. M. Slane
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Right to Run for Office

Both the Secretaries of War and the Navy have informed Senator Vandenberg, of Mich., that an officer of either service would be permitted to accept nomination for high public office, remain in the service during a campaign and be released from service if elected, provided the President approves his release.

Mr. Vandenberg, who has urged that General Douglas MacArthur be a candidate for the Presidency next year, had addressed the three questions to the two cabinet heads.

The results of his inquiries were outlined to the Senate 13 Dec. in a formal statement, text of which follows:

There has been much divergent speculation over the question whether Army or Navy officers may be drafted by political parties for national leadership in the 1944 campaign. The question has been raised in both major parties. In order to settle the matter authentically, I recently addressed the following hypothetical questions to the Secretaries of War and Navy:

"1. Can an officer, without any direct or indirect participation in the movement himself, accept a draft nomination for high public office from a major political party?"

"2. Can an officer, thus drafted, accept such a nomination and remain in the armed services during an election campaign in which he does not participate and in which he takes no part?"

"3. If elected under such circumstances, can an officer resign to accept such an election from the people?"

The reply of Secretary Knox is as follows: "The answers to all three questions, assuming the facts to be precisely as set forth by you, is in the affirmative, subject to the limitation that it is discretionary with the President whether or not he will at any time accept the resignation of an officer of the Navy."

The reply of Secretary Stimson is as follows:

"In the circumstances set forth in your letter, no War Department policy or regulation will be so construed as to prevent an Army officer from accepting a nomination for the Presidency or Vice Presidency of the United States and remaining on active duty in the armed services during the election campaign. At the pleasure of the President, he may, if elected, resign to accept the office or, if eligible therefor and desirous of so doing, retire."

Awards and Decorations

Distinguished Service Cross

President Roosevelt presented the DSC to the following officers in the North African Theater of Operations: Lt. Gen. Mark W. Clark; Col. R. H. Tucker, Parachute Inf.; Lt. Col. J. B. Crowl, Inf.; 1st Lt. W. W. Kellogg, Inf.; 2d Lt. T. F. Berteau, CMP and 2d Lt. E. F. Gould, FA.

*Capt. W. S. Shaw, USA, Thirteenth AF, South Pacific area.
Capt. A. R. Long, USA, Thirteenth AF, South Pacific area.

Distinguished Service Medal

Rear Adm. W. L. P. Blandy, USN, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance.

Legion of Merit

Col. F. B. Wood, USAAC, as Regional Weather Officer and CO, Weather Sq., South Pacific area, from 1 Sept. 1942 to 6 Oct. 1943, assisting the coordination of Army, Navy, Australian and New Zealand weather services, and in the organization and training of the Weather Sq.

Silver Star

Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, OLC to Air Medal, Air Medal or Soldier's Medal to more than 300 members USA Thirteenth AF, South Pacific, announced by War Department 15 Dec.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Lt. Comdr. C. M. White, Jr., USN, as comdr., Fighting Sq., combat against Japanese in Solomons, from 26 April to 11 July, 1943.

Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, OLC to Air Medal, Air Medal or Soldier's Medal to more than 300 members USA, Thirteenth AF, South Pacific, announced by War Department 15 Dec.

Awards of OLC to Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, OLC to Air Medal or Air Medal to more than 175 members, USA Eleventh AF, for participating in bombing missions over Kiska before it was retaken by American forces, announced by War Department 17 Dec.

Air Medal

Capt. W. E. Smith, USAAC, Gold Star in lieu of 2d AM, presented by Navy, as pilot Fighter Sq. plane in combat against Japanese forces, Solomons area, 18 Apr. 1943.

*Lt. (jg) T. D. Roach, USNR, Gold Star in lieu of 2d AM, as Leader of Fighter Division against Japanese, Solomons area, 21 June to 17 July, 1943.

Maj. J. E. Murray, AC, AUS, presented by Navy, as Pilot and Comdr., Photographic Sq., serving with Marine Aircraft Wing, Air Command Solomons, 3 Feb. to 3 April.

Ens. E. R. Hodgson, USNR, as pilot Torpedo Bombing Plane, anti-submarine Sq., Awards of the Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, OLC to Air Medal, Air Medal or Soldier's Medal to more than 300 members USA Thirteenth AF, South Pacific, announced by War Department 15 Dec.

Awards of OLC to Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Flying Cross, OLC to Air Medal or Air Medal to more than 175 members, USA Eleventh AF, for participating in bombing missions over Kiska before it was re-

taken by American forces, announced by War Department 17 Dec.

Soldier's Medal

Awards of Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, OLC to Air Medal, Air Medal or Soldier's Medal to more than 300 members, USA Thirteenth AF, South Pacific, announced by War Department 15 Dec.

*Missing in Action.

Army Classification

In a clarification of Army classification policies, the War Department has issued an order reminding that the establishment and control of Army-wide policies and procedures governing classification, testing, selection, assignment and reassignment of personnel are functions of the War Department. Responsibility for execution and application of such policies and procedures is vested in the commanding generals of the Army Ground Forces, Army Air Forces, Army Service Forces, defense commands, overseas theaters and departments.

The Adjutant General is the War Department's operating agency for such functions.

He is charged with preparation and standardization of screening tests and interview techniques; analysis of all military and allied civilian occupations; preparation of requirement and replacement rate tables; obtaining and assigning of classification personnel; maintenance of a record of individuals with skills which are required by the Army and who are available in limited numbers only; and visiting of all echelons necessary to determine effectiveness of the classification and assignment system, reporting his findings to G-1, War Department General Staff and to the commanding general of the major command concerned. His findings can include recommendation for reclassification and reassignment, when advisable.

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The War Department has officially designated the following as authorized dealers in uniforms for Army officers and warrant officers. They stock the Regulation two-piece uniform (coat and matching trousers); drab wool trousers (light shade); dark wool trousers; long wool overcoat; short wool overcoat; wool service cap; and wool garrison cap. Each garment carries the "Regulation Army Officers' Uniform Label."

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Lessons from Tunisian Campaign

Following is a continuation, from last week's ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, of the War Department's digest of the lessons from the Tunisian Campaign:

Section III—Field Artillery Units

1. General.

The employment of field artillery in the Tunisian Campaign proved to be satisfactory and effective to a high degree. The principles and teachings of the Field Artillery School, when applied with flexibility, judgment, and with due regard to each situation, were proved sound in combat throughout the campaign. The excellent results obtained in one division were attributed by its commander to . . . flexibility of organization and employment, experienced and capable battalion commanders, and a very unusual degree of mutual confidence and understanding between the organic battalions and the units of the reinforcing artillery brigade . . .

Reports from units also record that enemy prisoners often commented on the power and effect of American artillery fire. "One Nazi who has served on almost every German front," declared one of our division commanders, "said that the American artillery fire was the most deadly that he had experienced." From this successful experience in varying situations over a wide front, the following main subjects and lessons are reported by participating commanders to be of importance for the consideration of all artillery units, especially those which have not yet entered combat.

2. Tactical employment.

a. When the organic division artillery was not reinforced, the standard, normal employment was used with excellent results. Operations were decentralized to battalions, but close and effective supervision by Division Artillery Headquarters was preserved. Decentralization afforded the advantage of providing the most rapid means of delivering adequate fire support on any target, regardless of its location and nature. It also made possible the full advantage of massed fire when necessary, under the control of the Division Artillery Commander. The high degree of success achieved depended largely on able and experienced battalion commanders, expert gunnery officers in all fire direction centers, and complete and effective communications.

b. When the organic division artillery was reinforced, the following methods of employment were used with satisfactory results:

(1) As dictated by the situation, the organic medium battalion, together with the reinforcing battalions, were held in general support.

(2) When the situation required, one or more reinforcing battalions were assigned the mission of reinforcing each organic direct support battalion. Experience showed that it was immaterial whether the reinforcing units were attached to organic direct support battalions, or were assigned support missions without being attached. This was because of the high degree of confidence, understanding, and cooperation between the organic and reinforcing units.

(3) Combination of the two types of employment of reinforcing artillery above mentioned were used whenever the situation rendered it advisable. The keynote of successful employment, with regard to both organic and reinforcing units, was flexibility, and the fitting of the artillery plan to the individual situation, closely coordinated with the plan of infantry operations.

3. Operational technique.

a. Reconnaissance.—Complete and thorough reconnaissance is essential. One serious difficulty that was experienced was caused by lack of time to carry out adequate reconnaissance after receipt of plans and orders. The use of fragmentary orders and warning orders proved highly useful in this respect, but even the continual use of fragmentary orders does not always provide sufficient time for daylight reconnaissance prior to night movement and occupation of position. "On at least three occasions," a division commander reported,

... even this method failed to provide time for daylight reconnaissance, the battalions receiving their orders after dark for a night move into strange territory to support a dawn attack. In two of these instances, the artillery found itself in position ahead of the infantry when the enemy made surprise attacks before our troops were set. In both occasions howitzers were lost by being overrun, but all of them were subsequently

recovered by counterattacks of our infantry . . .

On the third occasion the division received an attack order at 1700 hours to make a night march and attack at dawn. By the time the division could issue its order, it was dark and reconnaissance was made by moonlight, and an effort was made to carry the survey a distance of approximately 10 miles under these conditions. The division attained complete surprise, but adequate artillery support could not be given until after daylight. This incident occurred in the attack on EL GRUTTAR . . .

At all times, artillery officers going forward on reconnaissance must be sure of the location of the infantry lines and outposts, and take measures not to go inadvertently beyond our lines. In one instance, it was reported that

... an artillery battalion commander and five captains were lost by going forward without checking with the infantry as to location of the front lines. The area they went into was far ahead of our own infantry lines . . .

b. Flexibility in all artillery operations.—All the reports point to the axiom that flexibility in planning and execution is one of the most vital elements in all artillery operations. It must be applied to the planning and delivery of fire, survey, supply, communications, and in fact, to all functions of artillery in combat. A standard S. O. P. was found to be of great value as the basis of all general operations, but no rigid plan, whether of gunnery, communications, or general employment, can be strictly or invariably adhered to. Everchanging situations throughout combat render rigidity of plans and action ineffective and can cause failures at critical times. The marked success of our artillery in the recent campaign can be attributed largely to the achievement of this all-important flexibility in operations. As reported by one of the division commanders,

... The flexibility of fire was astounding. At one time a forward observer on the north flank conducted fire for a battalion of 153-howitzers located on the opposite flank . . .

c. Observed fire and forward observation.—The great majority of all fires delivered by division and reinforcing artillery were conducted by some type of observation. In one division it was reported that "there was practically no unobserved fire except harassing fires at night." The preponderance of observed fire was largely due to the nature of the terrain, which afforded ridges, hills, and mountains for observation posts, and was also well suited for forward observation methods. Three special situations have been encountered, and probably will be encountered in future operations, that make mastery of all observed fire methods essential to the smaller units, especially the battery and platoon:

(1) In assault landings, when the support artillery often enters action by section, platoon, or battery, and there is no fire direction center in operation in initial stages. Under these conditions the delivery of supporting fire depends entirely on the ability of the platoon and battery commanders to conduct effective observed fire.

(2) In retrograde movements, when communications are often lacking or inadequate, individual batteries may often have to cover the withdrawal of the infantry and other artillery units. Under these circumstances, much will depend on the observed fires of individual batteries, without assistance from the fire direction center. In one instance it has been reported that "a single 105mm howitzer covered the withdrawal of the remainder of its battery and neutralized a 6-gun German battery all by itself."

(3) In a majority of different combat operations, the targets of opportunity that appear should be taken under fire by individual batteries conducting their own observed fire, either from established battery OP's or by forward observers. In this connection a division commander reported at the close of the campaign:

... In all of our battles, many favorable targets of opportunity were taken under fire by single batteries and neutralized or destroyed by proper application of the principles of observed fire without assistance from a fire direction center. The tendency, however, is to utilize the FDC and liaison methods when the ability to adjust fire by command would give quicker effect with a considerable saving in ammunition . . .

Forward observation proved to be the most effective means of conducting fire in most cases. In one division it is reported that "forward observation methods were used

almost entirely . . . Each battalion had at least ten forward observers," who often adjusted the fire of different battalions through the division artillery fire direction center. In another division, one observer had conducted fire from a single gun to seven battalions, and its commander has summarized the experience of his division artillery as follows:

... Forward observers are vital. Each battery should have a forward observer in addition to a battery observer closer to the guns. Each battalion should have at least one OP. Observers within a battalion sector must be coordinated, and this coordination should include observation posts from infantry and supporting units. Forward observers are under the direction and control of liaison officers with the front line assault battalions. They operate through the liaison officers and fire direction center rather than direct with the battery. Forward observers must be continually on the move in order to get observation for effective support for the infantry. . . . At least two OP's in each battalion should be surveyed in order to provide means for combined observation. Any fire close to the infantry should be adjusted and controlled by observers of the direct support battalion involved. This is very important. The principle of flexibility appears in this connection, because any OP should be able to adjust the fire of any battery in the area, especially on targets of opportunity. . . .

Forward observers must be highly proficient in the technique of this method of conducting fire, and must be thoroughly familiar with the principles of gunnery. One faulty tendency reported in one division was that "the observer too frequently calls for fire for effect before he attains a proper adjustment." This practice wastes ammunition and prevents the full effect of the fire from reaching the target.

d. Communications.—The experience of all units has shown the soundness of technical and tactical principles of field artillery communication as prescribed in standard training literature. The need for proficiency in the principles of gunnery. One faulty tendency reported in one division was that "the observer too frequently calls for fire for effect before he attains a proper adjustment." This practice wastes ammunition and prevents the full effect of the fire from reaching the target.

e. Unobserved fire.—In future operations, the terrain may not afford such excellent means of observation as have been experienced in the Tunisian Campaign. In their reports, division commanders have pointed out that the principles and technique of prepared unobserved fire must not be overlooked, but must be mastered by all units. Emphasis was given in these reports to transfers of all types, and to delivery of unobserved concentrations and the massing of fires.

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f. Fire control and direction.
(1) The standard prescribed technique of the light battalion in direct support of its combat-team infantry regiment proved satisfactory in all cases.

(2) When reinforcing artillery was available, additional battalions were employed to reinforce the fires of the direct support battalion. The mission of the reinforcing units was direct support of the light battalion. The commander of the direct support battalion could plan on the fires of his reinforcing battalions at all times without calling on division artillery headquarters to get the fire. The advantage of high speed in delivery of reinforcing fire was obtained through this system. It is reported very effective in all cases where it has been used.

(3) Another method of controlling the fires of reinforcing or general support units was the placing of them under the control of the division artillery gunnery officer, who assigned them missions on call for help from the direct support battalions. This method has been found to be especially effective when the amount of general support artillery is limited.

(4) Experience has shown that rigid adherence to combat-team organization in a division action often results in complicating and reducing artillery support. In any method of controlling the fire of organic and attached units, all battalions must always be available and under the command of the division artillery commander, who can place their fire wherever most needed.

(5) The German tendency to launch counterattacks in immediate attempt to recover lost ground necessitates immediate preparation of fire to repulse such attacks against newly gained positions. The importance of this point is brought out by one of the division commanders in his report on battle experience:

The artillery with this division killed more Germans when they made these counterattacks than it did in all the preparation, fire on targets of opportunity, counter-battery, and in support during attack. In fact, the BARENTHIN Regiment must have learned its lesson the hard way, because on the last position, it refused to counterattack. . . .

(6) In some instances, box barrages were used effectively to extricate hardpressed infantry elements from difficulty.

(7) Rolling barrages were used on some occasions. More generally, to cover the assault of infantry, concentrations were fired at prearranged times determined after consultation with the infantry. These concentrations were of sufficient duration to permit the assaulting infantry to press close to the covering fire before it lifted. Normally the last rounds of such concentrations were smoke, to signal the lifting of the fire.

(8) The effectiveness of time fire with HE shell cannot be exaggerated. Properly used, this type of fire has proved to be annihilating.

(9) Experience has demonstrated that long concentrations of slow fire are more effective against prepared positions than a mass of fire for a short duration. This does not apply to enemy in the open. The enemy themselves substantiate this experience, according to one division commander's report:

(Please turn to Next Page)

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FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

Due to Administration failure to adopt firm wage and price policies, Congress is moving to interfere by legislative direction. Following Senate approval of a resolution calling for an 8-cents-an-hour wage increase for non-operating railroad employees, the operating Brotherhoods for the third time in history, fixed December 30 as a walk-out date. Such action if taken, would tie up practically all our war production, and terminate overseas transport which is essential for the reinforcement and supply of our men abroad. No more serious blow could be delivered to the war effort, and the tragic thing about it is that the members of the Brotherhood who voted to strike have sons and relatives in all battle regions. Although railroad wages are among the highest in the country, the argument is made that other Labor Unions have obtained a greater percentage advance, and the rates prevailing in munitions industries are far beyond those they receive. Also, the railroads have seen that a firm stand causes the Federal Government to comply with demands, and it is apparent they expect as a result of their threat to strike, that concessions will be made to them. Negotiations along this line have been started, and if they should fail and the President prove obdurate, then the Brotherhoods will go to Congress.

In the matter of prices, the House by a vote of 171 to 92, passed an oil bill directing the Office of Price Administration to order an immediate 35 cent price rise to be followed by ceiling adjustments in various fields as high as 74 cents a barrel. The average price now is about \$1.18 per barrel. The purpose of the bill is to encourage oil exploration and production. Pending in the Senate is the House passed bill banning the payment of subsidies as recommended by the President. Senators from oil states plan to attach the oil bill to that measure. The Administration has been making determined efforts to induce the Senate to permit

limited subsidies, or to postpone action, but the sentiment of the Chamber is as hostile to them as was the House.

Thus both in wages and prices, there is conflict between the Administration and Congress. Both branches of the Government realize the necessity of guarding against uncontrolled inflation, but the manner in which wage concessions have been made and forced, and that in which prices have been handled, have provoked powerful public criticism. Obviously price and wage stabilization must be established if the inflationary danger is to be averted. The Administration feels, however, that subsidies also are essential, although admittedly their effect would be limited. When the President returns to Washington, a conference will be held with a view to formulating policies which will protect the country from inflation and prevent wage disputes that lead to strikes. But next year there will be Presidential and Congressional elections, and the men in office have their ears to the ground, and will be disposed to meet the wishes of labor and farmers.

Woes of a Short-Snorter

He neglected to take his bill with him. He had allowed his child to take it to school to show it to classmates.

Three "Short-Snorters" cornered him in the House Military Affairs Committee office.

"Drinks for three" were the cost to Lt. Col. C. J. Hauck, Jr., liaison officer between the committee and the War Department.

The lucky "treatees" were Maj. Gen. Miller White, Brig. Gen. Edward W. Smith, and Brig. Gen. W. B. Persons.

Fills USNA Post

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy has announced that on 10 Dec. Capt. Stuart S. Murray, USN, became Commandant of Midshipmen, relieving Capt. Harvey E. Overesch, who will shortly take up a command at sea.

Lessons From Tunisian Campaign
(Continued from Preceding Page)

Many prisoners testified that the continuation of percussion shell, time shell, and white phosphorus took the fight out of them, not only because it was practically impossible to avoid the effect, but also because the continuous pounding shattered their nerves.

(10) The importance of liaison functions to artillery operations was born out in the campaign. The experience of one division is briefly stated in the report of its commander:

... Liaison is one of the most effective forms of (artillery) control, and is essential not only between artillery and infantry but also between artillery and artillery. Proper liaison insures correct combat intelligence, and provides the mechanism through which mass fires can be most profitably employed.

g. Interdependence of artillery and infantry plans.—All artillery plans must be based on the infantry plan, and the two must be fully coordinated and interdependent. The two should be made simultaneously, and sufficient time for the preparation and execution of the artillery plan must be allowed, especially for reconnaissance, survey, and other vital preparations essential to the artillery action. The difficulty caused by insufficient time for reconnaissance, mentioned in paragraph 19a, supra, can in a measure be overcome by closer coordination of the infantry and artillery plans.

h. Miscellaneous.

(1) Wide dispersion of pieces within the battery position has been the rule throughout the campaign. Dispersion up to a 200-yard front, and at times wider, has proved effective against counterbattery fire and dive bombing attacks.

(2) Dummy positions have been effective in drawing enemy fire and directing it away from actual positions. Simulated muzzle blast in front of the dummy pieces is necessary for full effectiveness.

(3) Night harassing fires are very useful for destroying the enemy's rest, unnerving him, and disrupting his night activity. Each gun in the normal division artillery firing on a different point will cause trouble to the enemy in 48 different places simultaneously. Prisoners have confirmed the demoralizing effect of such fire. All night harassing fires must be coordinated with the patrol activities of friendly infantry.

(4) In order to cover wide frontages, batteries should organize positions in lines in diamond, square, or horseshoe formation.

(5) Observation (Cub) aircraft were highly useful for reconnaissance and for checking camouflage, in addition to their primary mission of providing observation posts. Commanders have reported that these machines are invaluable.

(6) In adjustment on targets at long range, the best results have been obtained by adjusting one element at a time. For targets at short or medium ranges, the standard simultaneous adjustment of all elements should be followed.

(7) Wherever the terrain has been suitable, ricochet fire has been found to be highly effective, especially for reaching personnel on reverse slopes.

(8) Artillery units must provide their own all-around security for battery positions. In terrain encountered in the recent campaign, it was not always possible to rely on the infantry for the protection of battery positions. "In one case," reported an artillery battalion executive, "the Germans seeped through, and the first thing we knew they were throwing hand grenades into our gun pits."

(9) Artillery fire should be placed on enemy positions immediately after bombardment by our air forces. Personnel have the tendency to relax immediately after air bombardment, and sudden artillery fire will take them unprepared and produce considerable casualties.

(10) For the artillery OP's, infantry protection should be provided. Dominating observation is necessary for proper artillery support, and the infantry must assist in obtaining it. In several instances artillery observation had to be secured first before the infantry could advance to its objective. Delay in obtaining the necessary artillery observation will cause delay in taking an objective.

(11) Range estimation and terrain appreciation with respect to gunnery proved to be especially important. The terrain encountered in the Tunisian Campaign made range estimation particularly difficult. "In this country," declared one battalion commander, "8,000 yards often looks like 4,000. We had some large initial errors in opening fire because of this."

(12) There are no substitutes for thorough standing gun drill and service practice in operating artillery units for combat. It is only through experience in actual conduct of fire that officers can master the application of basic gunnery principles to the situations that will be encountered in battle.

(13) The use of smoke shell, especially white phosphorus, proved effective. It was used to assist the infantry in locating itself on the ground, to blind enemy OP's, and for identifying the fire of individual units when several were firing into the same area. White phosphorus was found to be effective against tanks, and when mixed with HE, it was very useful against personnel.

SECTION IV—ARMORED FORCE UNITS
20. General.
a. The outstanding general lesson of the

(Please turn to Next Page)

Merchant Marine

The President's goal of 24,000,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping to be built during 1942 and 1943 has been exceeded by more than a million tons, with December's production not yet counted, the Maritime Commission has announced.

November's production of 1,692,763 deadweight tons brought the total of merchant shipping built since 1, Jan. 1942 to 25,284,387 tons.

The bulk of November deliveries were Liberty Ships, 87 being completed. Others of the 164 total were 19 standard Maritime Commission tankers, 17 emergency tankers, 16 C-type cargo ships, nine frigates, four aircraft carriers, four concrete barges, three sea-going tugs, two tank carriers, one transport, one private coastal tanker, and one ore carrier.

Sailed 'Em—Now Build 'Em

Not content with having fought the enemy on the actual battlefronts, hundreds of honorably discharged fighting men from all branches of the American armed forces now are working at the nation's merchant shipyards to carry on the fight on the home front, the Maritime Commission has revealed.

A typical example is the Houston Shipbuilding Corporation yard at Houston, Texas, where a check of personal files revealed that more than 200 men honorably discharged from the Army, Navy and Marine Corps are now employed. The check further showed that many of the men are wearers of the Purple Heart, and one of the Navy ex-fighters holds the Navy Cross for gallantry.

Other service men are starting work at the yard at a rate of two or three a day. Said the yard's personnel director: "These men are among our best workers. They've been through it and they realize the need for ships."

Ship Valuation Guide

A board of three Federal judges—Learned Hand, John J. Parker and Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr.—has recommended a series of rules to assist in determining the value of vessels taken over by the War Shipping Administration. The board was appointed 15 Oct. by the President as a result of disputes between the Comptroller General and the War Shipping Administrator as to amounts to be paid for ships taken.

WSA will soon announce action taken as a result of the judges' report.

In formulating its rules, the judges stated, "Contrary to the impression existing in many quarters, the Comptroller General does not limit compensation... to values existing on 8 Sept. 1939. That date is used merely as the starting point for the determination of values. The necessity of allowing subsequent enhancement that is not 'directly' caused by economic conditions resulting from the emergency is specifically recognized by him."

Deferment of Fathers

The President has signed the Selective Service Law Amendment, 5,763, providing that married men with children shall be the last to be inducted into the service. All single men are to be drafted first, and married men without children will be the next to be inducted.

A second basic part of the new law is that drafting shall be on a national as well as a State basis. When a State has drafted all of its single men, the quotas of other States will be increased until all unmarried men in the nation are drafted. Until this becomes a fact, no State will draft childless married men, and not until all such men in all the States have been drafted will married men with children be drafted.

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Lessons of Tunisian Campaign

(Continued from Preceding Page)

campaign was failure to use the armored division in sufficient strength or in concentrated mass. The one armored division that participated was not employed as a unit until the last phases of the battles for MATEUR and BIZERTE. Previous to these actions, the armor arrived piecemeal and was used piecemeal throughout. As stated by the commander of one of the combat commands, "offensive action by American (armored) troops was marked by a dispersal of effort." Mass action was in fact precluded by the necessity of spreading the armored division over a wide front because it was the only force available with sufficient mobility and power to meet sudden thrusts over a long and thinly held line. The above mentioned employment, though justified by necessity, should be recognized as contrary to established doctrine. The principle of mass action with armor, employed in depth on a narrow front and directed against weak segments of the hostile line, should be the guiding formula in major offensive armored action. Dispersal of strength or piecemeal employment should be avoided.

b. Two outstanding weaknesses were reported by the division commander in his summary of campaign experience:

(1) The necessity of more thorough and complete training of the individual soldier and small unit, including not only the elementary battle training of the soldier in basic subjects, but also speed and accuracy in the use of crew weapons and all weapons of combat vehicles. The leadership and responsibility of squad and platoon leaders, and the proficiency of these units needed more development.

(2) The necessity of inculcating a disciplined fighting spirit into all grades. Men must be trained to realize and accept with willingness the fact that a price, including the highest personal sacrifice, must be paid for success in battle. This aggressive spirit was lacking in the earlier stages of the campaign, and was developed only after combat experience. "We must," declared the division commander in his comments on this point, "build up the dignity, resourcefulness, and responsibility of the non-commissioned officer and junior officer in preparation for his duties on the battlefield."

c. In general, the fundamental principles of employment of the armored division as taught by the Armored Force School have been proved entirely sound. A weakness lies in the fact that during the campaign, especially with green and untried troops, elementary teaching is forgotten or overlooked in a great many instances, with the result that there is unnecessary loss of life and equipment, and at times the tide of battle may be turned with disastrous results.

d. The exaggerated reputation of the German Panzer Forces which gained wide circulation after the campaigns in the Lowlands and France, has been effectively dissolved. This fact is aptly stated in the report of an American armored force commander:

"... The German is skillful, ruthless, and a master of deception. He can be beaten. American soldiers have seen him in retreat. The myth of the invincibility of the German army and its equipment has been exploded. It has been exposed by skillfully led, skillfully fought, and determined troops. The German army can be overcome by no other means."

e. Another lesson from the campaign stems from the inaccurate picture of speed and aggressiveness that had been common in the United States with regard to armored action. Units must not charge blindly into action with the reckless audacity associated with the overworked phrase of "blitzkrieg." On the contrary, they must work forward steadily, skillfully, and with determination, utilizing every means of reconnaissance and covering fire that are at the disposal of the command.

f. Armored units must be recognized and employed as instruments of great opportunity. When they are assigned to assist infantry divisions, they should be placed directly under the control of the Division Commander to whose unit they are attached. The tank commander must be fully consulted and the capabilities and limitations of his tanks must be understood and fitted into the coordinated plan of action. As stated by an armored force commander:

"... The key terrain feature in the American sector during the final phase in Tunisia was captured by adherence to this principle."

g. Campaign experience shows that the standard of battlefield recovery of armored vehicles in American units must be improved. Plans for recovery should be based not on lines and zones between rear elements but on the type of recovery and maintenance which forward elements are capable of performing in a given period of time. Time, and not distance, should be the governing factor which determines the responsibility for recovery and maintenance between the combat unit and the service unit in the rear.

21. Armored forces in the offensive.

a. Offensive action is the keystone of all armored force operations. Even in defensive situations, the primary role of armor is that of counterattack.

b. Mass action and concentration of determined effort are the two essential elements in successful offensive action. The coordination of all supporting and cooperating troop elements must be achieved in order to give the armor its full advantage. The hostile front must be skillfully reconnoitered, probed by reconnaissance in force when necessary, and the weak and strong points in the enemy's defenses accurately determined. The mass of armor, assisted by massed artillery fire, coordinated by cooperating infantry to hold the gains, must be hurled against the known weak segment of the enemy line, and the penetration exploited to the fullest extent.

Leading elements must be prepared to take initial losses in order that the following mass may push through and achieve success.

c. Attack formation in depth is of vital importance to offensive armored action. The rear elements must be able to push through the leading units, in order to exploit the latter's gains and carry the blow forward. The attack should be launched on a narrow front, which will give added strength to the depth of formation, and deny the enemy opportunity to bring more than part of his weapons to bear in defense. The habit of attacking all along the line must be avoided.

d. The concentration of artillery fire is a prerequisite to success. One battalion of tanks forming the leading element of an assault should have all three battalions of artillery in support. One artillery battalion should smoke areas adjacent to the objective to nullify hostile flanking fire. The remaining two battalions should deliver heavy concentrations on the objective. The armor can run in close to the supporting artillery fire without probability of material damage. The concentrated artillery fire, including air-burst HE, will serve to neutralize antitank guns in the way of the advance.

e. Specific missions for the armored elements, proper timing, thorough preparation, and complete understanding of the operation by all elements down to and including each tank commander, are essential to success. Earlier experience showed the need of these principles properly applied, as stated by one armored division commander:

"... We have been inclined to move too fast; to attack at a given hour or on a given day without being ready; without the knowledge of the plan being understood down to the lowest elements; without the availability of ammunition and supplies necessary to sustain the effort; and without the command concentrated so that all elements can move into their attack missions on time."

f. It is better to delay an attack until later in the day or even until a later date and have the attack thoroughly prepared and understood, rather than to be faced with the necessity of stopping the attack in order to provide enough impetus in troops and supplies to continue to success.

In similar tone, the commander of an armored regiment commented on the same point in his report:

"... Tank operations must be conducted on a perfected plan to be successful. It is better to delay the attack than to rush in to reach a certain objective by a certain time, without sufficient orders to subordinate or sufficient reconnaissance. Enough time should be granted to make certain that every subordinate commander knows and understands the plan, the mission, adjacent troops, and rally points. One of the most successful attacks ever made by an organization of this regiment was at HILL 600. It achieved its high degree of success because all commanders concerned appreciated the fact that the German and not time, was the enemy."

g. The assembly area for an armored attack must provide concealment from hostile ground observation. Where terrain makes this impossible, the delay in the assembly area must be brief.

h. The command post must be well forward in attack. When ordered to move, it must displace quickly, and the decision to displace must be made sufficiently early to prevent confusion during the movement. All units must be informed as to the probable location if a displacement is contemplated. An axis is not sufficient for the command posts of elements that are engaged.

22. Armored forces in the defensive.

a. Armored forces are not designed or organized for static defense. Their primary purpose and tactical principle is offensive action. Armored units defend by counter-attacking at the right time and the right place to disrupt and disorganize hostile attack.

b. General defensive principles applicable to armor as well as to other arms have been thus summarized in an armored regimental commander's report of battle experience:

"... Armored units must learn to apply the principle of being strong at the right spot and of avoiding attempts at holding everywhere at the same time. It is better to give ground in order to attack and defeat the enemy in detail, than to disperse strength by trying to watch every place that the enemy might slip through. The armored division has great possibilities as a mobile reserve for rapid dispatch to a threatened spot to crush hostile attack by strong counterattack."

c. Appreciation of terrain is of special importance in defensive action. Ground which is valuable for offense may become worthless for defense. Commanders should not hesitate to abandon unsuitable ground when the mission changes from offense to defense.

d. The necessity for clarity in instructions, especially for defensive missions, was thus reported by an armored regimental commander:

"... A mission 'you will prevent the debauchment of the enemy through such and such a place' is incomplete in that there is no limiting time factor. If the defender knows that he is to 'hold at all costs,' his plan will be different from that which contemplates holding until reinforced, or until some other action is ordered."

23. Armored forces in retrograde movements.

a. In retrograde movements, armored forces should be employed on the flanks to counterattack the hostile pursuit. In cooperation with the 'withdraw from combat' part of the armor should be established in carefully chosen ground in hull-down position to check the advance of enemy tanks with defensive fire.

b. Tanks should never be kept in the battle zone when not being actively employed, especially during lulls or quiet periods. The armor must withdraw from combat at or prior to darkness, and be taken well back to refit and rearm. Unnecessary holding of tanks for several days in the front line materially reduces their effective fighting strength

through lack of maintenance.

c. When armored forces are held for counter-attack purposes, they must be far enough back to permit freedom of choice of action, even at the expense of loss of terrain. The tanks must be kept concealed, and their movement must be as secret as possible. To do otherwise will permit the enemy to count on strength and match it, thus making our counterattack ineffective.

d. Armored artillery is superior to towed artillery in retrograde movements. Its armor permits it to remain longer in forward areas to cover the withdrawal of foot elements. It can protect itself reasonably well against infiltration during daylight and it can in emergency provide protection against hostile armored attack.

Reports on Penicillin

Penicillin, the comparatively new drug, is neither a "miracle" nor a "cure-all" according to a report covering its advantages and limitations, issued yesterday by the War Department.

The report based on comprehensive tests by Army medical authorities in 32 Army general hospitals and in 313 selected cases, reveals the drug, while having high efficiency against certain types of bacteria, is almost wholly ineffective against others. The tests disclosed that it is most effective when used as a supplement to other types of treatment. It was found to be almost 100 per cent effective in the treatment of such gonorrhea as is resistant to sulfonamide therapy.

In some cases, bacteria was found to develop a "fastness" or resistance to the drug, which approached immunization.

A summary, prepared by Maj. Champ Lyons, MC, points out that "the most dramatic results in the use of penicillin are relief from pain and quick restoration of a normal appetite, even in seriously wounded men." These factors, plus the administration of whole blood, have made it possible to build men up physically within a short time, permitting major operations to be performed within a few days after their injury.

"Prompt surgery to remove dead tissues, bone fragments and foreign bodies, such as bits of metal," the summary continues, "is vitally necessary to insure rapid wound healing." Without penicillin, however, the body is slow in building up new tissue proteins and regenerating red blood cells and hemoglobin in the presence of serious wounds. "The dramatic effectiveness of penicillin in rapidly establishing this phase of convalescence is added proof of the unique position of the drug among antibacterial agents," the summary added.

Lauds General Holcomb

Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC, speaking at a dinner meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York 10 Dec., outlined for his audience the type of fighting that the Corps is carrying on in the Pacific theatre and praised Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb for the expansion that has taken place during his seven years as Commandant.

Following are interesting highlights of his speech:

"I have returned to the States to tackle a job that will be a real challenge; not only because of the nature and scope of the job, but because of the record of the man I succeed."

"The Marine Corps, during General Holcomb's seven years as Commandant, has expanded to an unprecedented size, has greatly increased its training facilities in every field, and has mastered the most modern weapons of war."

"Our success in seizing and holding Guadalcanal actually did even more than provide a springboard in the Solomons, however. It taught us something, and it taught the enemy something. As a matter of fact it taught us both the same thing. It taught us the Japanese could be licked, and it taught the Japanese the Japanese could be licked. Their soldiers had come to look upon themselves as invincible—as well they might."

"Time after time, I have seen men carry on when all their leaders have been knocked out, using the knowledge given them in talks, and conferences, in advance of the action."

"If an officer will give his men that knowledge—and plenty of ammunition and food, and the assurance of medical aid—they will repay him ten times over. That matter of protection—medical aid—is important. After a man has fought a good fight, and has been unfortunate enough to be wounded, it is up to the officer to see that he is properly cared for."

"I am sure that our officers, through all those dark hours on Tarawa, never wavered in their belief they would come through successfully. And they imparted that conviction to their men. The cost seems to be high. Let us make no attempt to gloss over that loss of heroic American men. It saddens us, as the death of American men anywhere, at any time, saddens us."

BUY WAR BONDS!

Shorten Navy Jumper

The Navy estimates that an annual saving of \$2,000,000 will be effected by the recently approved shortening of the uniform jumper. The change, which was the suggestion of an enlisted man, consists of a four to six inch reduction in the length of the blue dress and undress jumper. After approval by the Clothing Division, Rear Adm. William Brent Young, chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, has recommended adoption of the shorter garment to the Permanent Naval Uniform Board.

Trousers for Army Nurses

The newly standardized Army nurses' heavy winter trousers are designed with a soft wool lining and are tightly fitted at the ankles for added warmth. These garments, which were originated by the Quartermaster Corps, are designed to give added warmth and protection through the addition of a new water-repellent, wind-resistant outer cover of olive drab cotton sateen with instep straps to hold it in place.

With the standard wool waist, wool knit cap and field shoes the trousers are now standard items of winter equipment for Army nurses.

Navy Retirements

The following retirements from the Navy, to be effective as of 1 Dec., have been approved by the President:

Physical Disabilities

Capt. Mark C. Bowman.
Capt. Lucian C. Williams, DC.
Comdr. James A. Crocker.
Lt. Comdr. Robert E. Canty.
Lt. Comdr. Francis D. Humphrey, SC.
Lt. Comdr. Charles W. Robles, MC.
Lt. Eduard G. Jahnke.
Lt. John S. Moyer.
Lt. Charles B. Seiden, SC.
Ens. Frank Amer.
Ens. Peter C. Clapp.
Lt. (jg) John T. Kugler.
Ens. Charles H. Magnuson.
Chf. Bosn. Robert S. Bankston.
Chf. Bosn. Thomas P. Murphy.
Carp. Jacob J. Banach.
Phar. Roy C. Stephenson.
Ens. Edward M. Deloury.
Lt. Comdr. Edmonston E. Coll.
Chf. Mach. Nicholas Kedingler.

64 Year Retirements

Rear Adm. John Downes.
Comdr. Edwin N. Cochran, DC.

Naval Reserve

Lt. Comdr. Leonard O. Aldrich.
Lt. Comdr. Paul F. Blinn.
Lt. Comdr. Stanley S. Schmetzler, SC-V(G).
Lt. Anderson J. Crabb.
Lt. (jg) Charles J. Hawkins, A-V(N).
Ens. Lewis E. Bakke.
Ens. Theodore R. Johnson.
Ens. Donald S. McElhone.
Ens. John C. Meyerholz, Jr.
Mach. William D. Warrick.
Lt. (jg) Frank C. Powell.

Calendar of Legislation

ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 3769. Authorizes the President to present, in the name of Congress, a Distinguished Service Medal to Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, USMC. Reported by House Naval Affairs Committee. Passed by House.
H. R. 3741. Naval public works bill-shore installations. Passed by House.
H. R. 2188. Provides for order of succession of relatives entitled to 6 months gratuity on death of army personnel. To President.

H. R. 3602. Making it a misdemeanor to stow away on vessels. Reported by Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 2350. Increasing pensions of veterans of the Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, and the China Relief Expedition, and their dependents. Passed by House.

S. 1544. Authorizes acquisition, conversion, or construction of 3,500,000 tons of auxiliary vessels and landing and district craft for the Navy. Senate bill substituted for H. R. 3715 by House. To President.

S. 429. Awarding, posthumously, a Medal of honor to William Mitchell. Reported by Senate Military Affairs Committee.

S. 1543. Providing for mustering out pay for the armed forces. Reported, with amendments, by Senate Military Committee.

S. 763. Providing for the deferment of fathers. Signed by President.

S. 1543. Providing for mustering-out pay. Reported, amended, by Senate Military Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

H. R. 3818. Rep. Ramspeck, Ga. Providing that service in the Lighthouse Service shall count for longevity pay purposes in the Coast Guard.

H. R. 3850. Rep. Vinson, Ga. To require the approval of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees of all disposals and acquisitions of real property or interests therein by the Secretary of the Navy.

H. R. 3846. Rep. Haden, N. C. To provide for the education and training of members of the armed forces and the merchant marine after their separation from service.

H. R. 3849. Rep. Brooks, Ia. To provide mustering-out pay or credit for the purpose of reestablishment in civilian employment of those persons who served in the armed forces of the United States during the present war.



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